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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE
CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE,
AND VALUABLE READING
FOR THE FAMILY.
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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Gen. Butler's Investigation Raid.

He Sets Out After Newspaper Men, and is Now After Congressmen—A Wide Range of Investigation—The National Board of Trade and Western Shipments of Bonded Goods—Cincinnati Contested Seat—A Letter from ex-Collector Bailey—San Domingo Treaty.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28, 1870.

Importing Goods in Bond to the West.

The Committee of the National Board of Trade, which lately held a session in Baltimore, has sent a committee to oppose such sections of the bill for transportation of imported goods in bond to the West, as in practice, will delay goods after they reach the Eastern ports. This is the principal business of the Committee, though the matter of the Louisville canal will receive considerable attention.

The Cincinnati Contested Seat.

The Sub Committee on elections, consisting of Cessna and Hale, Republicans, and Randall, Democrat, finished the consideration of the testimony and arguments in the case of Eggleston vs. Strader, and unanimously decided in favor of Strader. A report will probably be made to the House in the course of ten days, and be sustained by that body.

Gen. Butler's Investigation.

The investigation now going on under Gen. Butler took a very interesting turn to-day. The inquiry into the premature publication of the gold conspiracy evidence was dropped, and he pushed out to see what he could find touching the use in this city lately of Cuban bonds. Dewease, late Congressman from North Carolina, caught in the Cadet investigation, was one of the principal witnesses, and it is understood that he gave some important testimony touching transactions in this sort of stock. One of two of the correspondents were also examined, and Brooks, formerly a correspondent, frankly stated what he knew. It is known, that he had worked here for the Cubans, writing pamphlets and newspaper articles, and advocating their cause as an attorney. He said he had taken his pay in Spanish bonds, and the Junta had no money. Whether he implicated anybody else is not known.

Colored Men in the Theater.

There was something of a sensation amongst the audience at the theater last night in consequence of the appearance, in a private box, of a party of colored people and one white person. Considerable comment, mingled with expressions of ill feeling, was shown in various parts of the house. No open manifestations of disapproval were made during the performance, as the audience was composed of good many expressed themselves with some warmth in regard to the innovation. Downing, of the Capitol Restaurant, was the head of the party.

Letter Carriers Salaries.

The appeal of the letter carriers throughout the country for an increase of salary has been been decided on adversely by the House Committee on Postoffices, who believe that the House is not disposed to increase salaries.

Tennessee

The Reconstruction Committee this morning examined Mr. Fletcher, Secretary of State of Tennessee, in reference to the condition of affairs there, and General Thurston, formerly of Tennessee's staff, who resides at Nashville. His testimony was adverse to military reconstruction.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1870.

Gen. Butler's Inquisition.

Gen. Butler had a general raid upon the newspaper men, for which every honest man in the profession here rejoices. But the style in which he has begun it will probably cause quite a breeze on the floor before he gets through. Yesterday he sent the Sergeant-at-Arms to oblige the Secretary of the Washington Safe Deposit Company to bring up his books, and submit them to his inspection, at which a number of citizens having private papers in deposit are greatly incensed. One witness was examined in reference to the amount of Governments he had, and there was considerable testimony taken in regard to Cuban bonds, which implicated a prominent private citizen of Washington. He began also to look after Mr. Farnsworth's Postoffice Committee in its Boston and New York investigation, by sending to the Sergeant-at-Arms for some vouchers for expenses. It is understood a move is also to be made on the banks here to get at the deposits made by newspaper men. The Western Union Telegraph Company has declined that Butler shall never enter their offices again after the style of impeachment days without first testing the matter in court. Butler seems, however, to be quite impartial as to his Cuban bond investigation, as it appears to be directed against the House as well as newspaper men. Some members of the Judiciary Committee are already getting nervous at Butler's maneuvers, and seem to have no intention of letting him lead them such a dance as he did in the impeachment investigation. In the House this morning already occupied, Butler has hardly got started, and while a majority of the correspondents at whom the investigation is chiefly aimed are delighted, a number of members of the House begin to protest, on the ground that he will make that body a laughing stock by its indorsement of an unauthorized style of inquisition.

A Letter From Ex-Collector Bailey.

It is stated here on what seems to be trustworthy authority, that General Pleasanton on Friday received a letter from ex-Collector Bailey, without date or signature, or a stamp, New York penny post only. In it Bailey says he is glad to learn by the newspapers that Pleasanton has been named as his successor, and is satisfied he will prove active and vigilant. He states that his determination to abandon the city was framed but half an hour before he put it in execution, and therefore he had no time to wind up his affairs. He confirms the report that none of his clerks, except Deputy Childs, knew about the deficiency in his accounts, and says he writes to co-operate there in all plans. Mr. Douglass, of the Revenue office, who has been over to New York conducting the investigation, has returned, and says the accounts will not balance within a hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and that the books and papers show Bailey spent the money in hunting up frauds. He had an expensive corps of detectives, and many of his bills were disallowed by the Treasury Department.

Texas Postal Affairs.

The Retrenchment Committee was in session four hours on Saturday, taking testimony on Postoffice affairs in Texas. It appears that some great frauds and abuses grew up during Randall's administration of the Department. Two or three long routes were established without authority of law. On other routes there is service and payment without law, and on one or two the bills have been paid twice over. The committee is going to report all the facts to Mr. Creswell, and if their recommendations are carried out, there will be a yearly saving of something like two hundred thousand dollars.

The San Domingo Treaty

Question continues to vex the souls of members. The administration and its friends say the discussion may perhaps last a week longer, though the treaty expires by limitation on Tuesday, their theory being that as San Domingans all want to be annexed, ratification will be safe enough if it takes place any time this Spring. How widely this apparently absurd view is held cannot be ascertained. Some Senators have been at the White House this evening to counsel on the ways and means for a successful movement.

WASHINGTON, March 26.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

In the House to-day reports were made by Mr. Hay against the protective system, and in favor of a large reduction of import duties and internal taxation; by Mr. Strickland in advocacy of protection; by timber and copper; by Mr. Bird in favor of advancing the farming interests as the best means of insuring the prosperity of the whole community; by Mr. Hill in favor of protecting American products, especially pig iron; by Mr. Whitney, Burdett and Donley on behalf of the protective system. At half past four the House adjourned.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Pughton, Chester county—Geo. C. Greene, vice L. H. Shaler, resigned.

Loyalsock, Lycoming county—Joseph C. Budd, vice E. W. Sweely, resigned.

Molmville, Berks county—J. J. Mohr, vice J. H. Mohr, deceased.

Hornbrook, Bradford county—David Horton, vice J. Horton, resigned.

Change name and site of Coplay, Lehigh county, to Stenton, Northampton county, and appoint P. Metz, vice Reuben Dutt, superseded by the change.

Shaver's Creek, Huntingdon county—Jas. C. Walker, vice Wm. Moore, resigned.

Center Station, Crawford county—Joseph A. Crockett, vice Wm. McMullin, resigned.

Dravosburg, Allegheny county—S. S. Crump, vice J. S. Crump, resigned.

Everville, Columbia county—William M. Rishel, vice G. Michael, resigned.

Mountainville, Montour county—C. R. Hock, vice B. F. Funk, resigned.

Wiery, Greene county—David Lucas, vice W. K. Hughes, resigned.

Moscow, Luzerne county—R. E. Wardell, vice F. W. Hornbeck, resigned.

Re-established—Union Corners, Northumberland county, Thomas J. Miller, Postmaster.

OIL BEYT SALES.

Deputy Commissioner Douglass has assumed his official duties at the Internal Revenue office.

VISITORS TO THE PRESIDENT.

A large number of visitors, including Senators and Representatives, had interviews with the President to-day.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS POLICY.

The San Domingo question has suddenly and unexpectedly assumed a highly important shape here, and to-day there has been much commotion in the foreign legations and in Cuban circles. It has transpired that the President contemplates the acquisition of San Domingo as part of his Cuban policy, and whether it is because of some utterance of his in discussion of the subject, or from some other cause, the Cuban sympathizers are all coming over to the support of the treaty, while in diplomatic circles there is much excitement and a very bitter feeling against the treaty. A distinguished officer holding confidential relations to the Administration, said to-day: "When Grant moved his army on the flank of Richmond, the enemy left that position. When he moves the power of this Government on the flank of Cuba, the Spaniards will leave that position." These developments have given the Cubans much encouragement, and they are urging their friends in the Senate to its support. Advices received here to-day from Havana state that the feeling there against the treaty is very bitter both among the Spaniards and volunteers, so bitter indeed, that the American Consul cautioned the bearer of dispatches from San Domingo not to let the fact be known for fear of personal violence.

TREASURY PROGRAMME FOR APRIL.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell $2,000,000 gold and purchase $2,000,000 bonds on account of the sinking fund in April, and in addition thereto to purchase $2,000,000 of bonds for the special fund, making in all a sale of $2,000,000 gold and a purchase of $4,000,000 bonds for the month.

SUMNER INTERVIEWS PORTER.

Senator Sumner had an interview with Admiral Porter yesterday morning, during which he was examined as to matters of fact contained in the possession of the Department relative to San Domingo and all matters concerning the recent observations.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.

In the tabular statement recently published, exhibiting the time required to cancel the public debt by the sinking fund, the capital necessary should have been stated as ranging from twenty-five millions to one hundred millions each half year, not a year as reported.

RECONSTRUCTION OF TENNESSEE.

The Committee on Reconstruction still have before them the Tennessee case. Secretary of State Fletcher was before them, and presented a statement showing reasons why the State should be again reconstructed. It is claimed by those anxious and persistent for such action that Gov. Senter was elected by fraud, the vote at the election being 30,000 more than the registration nine months previous. Certificates of election were given without regard to the right of holders to exercise the elective franchise. The principal argument for reconstruction at the present time is that the State Government is unable or unwilling to protect the people from Ku-Klux and other marauders, and that the action proposed would be justified under the clause of the Constitution that the United States shall guarantee to every State a republican form of government.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 26, 1870.

MOVEMENT AGAINST SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

A preliminary meeting of prominent citizens was held last evening to make arrangements for holding a public meeting of those opposed to voting away the public money for the support of sectarian schools. A committee of arrangements was appointed, and received to hold the meeting on Wednesday evening next. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Dr. Frederick Hiram Kotchum, Wm. M. Evarts, Wm. L. Dodge, and other well known speakers are expected to deliver addresses.

HANNAS convicted.

Deputy Collector Koop was brought up today on a writ of *habeas corpus*, before Judge Blatchford, in the United States Court. Judge Blatchford decided that he had no power to remove the case from the State courts. The sheriff accordingly handed over Koop to the United States Marshal's custody, and he gave bail in $10,000.

CANADA AS A PENAL COLONY.

The *Evening Post* editorially urges the turning of Alaska into a penal colony.

ACCIDENT TO HORACE GREELEY.

As Horace Greely was leaving a railway car last evening, at the corner of Seventeenth street, a horse and light wagon knocked him down and injured his left knee severely. He is expected to be out in a day or two.

SENTENCE DEFERRED.

District Attorney Morris to-day moved for judgment upon the persons convicted of election frauds in Brooklyn. Their counsel moved for a mitigation of the sentence. Judge Wilbert postponed his decision until next Thursday.

SALE OF THE SAN JOSE RAILROAD.

A report was telegraphed from San Francisco that the Central Pacific Railroad Company have purchased the San Jose Railroad. The facts are the road was bought by several capitalists, some of whom are identified with the Central Pacific Railroad. The price paid was $3,250,000, and the first payment, $900,000, is to be made on the 1st of April.

RAIL FOR PRODUCED.

Commissioner Osborn has declined to reduce the bail of Wolff & May, importers, charged with smuggling Manchester goods.

VERDICT AGAINST THE FEMALE BROKER.

James Blake, a Chicago grocer, has received a verdict of $12,570, in the Marine court, against Mrs. Jessie Claflin, in a suit instituted on a judgment rendered in the Supreme Court of Chicago in 1866.

PROPERTY RELEASED.

An order was received to-day at the District Attorney's office from the Secretary of the Treasury, directing the release of the property of Gordon, Fellows & McMillan, seized two months ago by Colonel Baker. It is understood the property of John Fay, of Pearl street, is also released.

SENT TO THE JURY.

The case of Horace P. Clark, wholesale liquor dealer, charged with revenue frauds, was sent to the grand jury.

FIRE.

A fire at 208 Bowery, last evening, occasioned a loss of $12,000 to Millington & Co. and others, insured.

SERVANT GIRLS ON STRIKE.

The servant girls have been assessed a dollar a month to build a Methodist church, and have struck for increase of wages. Many are being discharged.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.

It is expected the Hudson river will be navigable to Saugerties to-morrow.

MEETING OF YOUNG DEMOCRACY.

There was a meeting of the Young Democracy to-night, at which prominent members of that wing of the party made addresses. Resolutions were adopted denouncing their opponents, and calling upon the people of this city to overthrow those Democrats who acted with the Republicans at Albany.

NEW YORK, March 27, 1870.

GALE AND STORM.

A terrific easterly gale and rain storm has prevailed all day and evening.

A NEW ROUTE.

A Panama letter says Captain Helne, an American who claims to know a route across Darien superior to all other routes, and by which he can pass through in a week, has been assisted by wealthy men, has chartered a small sail boat at Aspinwall, to be employed in Panama, and goes on Tuesday next.

THE SAN DOMINGO ELECTION.

Official dispatches from Baez, announcing the result of the San Domingo election, have not yet reached Washington, but are *en route via* Havana and expected shortly.

A PRIZE FIGHT IN AMERICA.

The fight between the Democratic factions continues, and the Young Democracy are marshaling their forces for the contest of to-morrow evening. Sheriff O'Brien, who declares he is unable or unwilling to protect the people from the lawless bands who congregate at the Custom House months previous, Certificates of election were given without regard to the right of holders to exercise the elective franchise. The principal argument for reconstruction at the present time is that the State Government is unable or unwilling to protect the people from Ku-Klux and other marauders, and that the action proposed would be justified under the clause of the Constitution that the United States shall guarantee to every State a republican form of government.

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HARRISBURG.

Local Ills Pending—Recommended to be Negatived.

The following bills have been received from Harrisburg:

STEAM ON CITIZENS' PASSENGER RAILWAY.

House bill No. 1,250 authorizing the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company of Pittsburgh to use steam as a motive power on and over any portion of their road which may hereafter be constructed outside of the boundary line or limit of the city, and also on and over that portion of said road now constructed between the company's stables in the Seventeenth Ward and the borough of Sharpsburg; provided a majority of property holders and residents along the line consent thereto in writing.

A second section authorizes the company to extend their road from its present terminus at the corner of Sixth and Penn streets, via Cecil's alley or Sixth street, so as to connect with the Peoples' Passenger railroad at the corner of Sixth street and Liberty street, whenever said Peoples' Passenger Railway shall be constructed and in operation.

FEDERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

House bill 1,561 provides that C. Hanson Love, Charles Atwell, Dr. W. J. Langfitt, Chauncey Weeks, Samuel C. Shoyer, W. B. Anderson, N. Porter, F. M. Love, Samuel Riddle, W. M. Kennedy, James M. Hemphill, George W. Jubbey, G. Reel, Johnston Sims, Samuel Dyer, J. P. Henderson, J. Rohrer, Archibald McFarland, Peter Peterson, E. Allison, James Wardrop, S. Merrick, Martin B. Sisler, Joseph H. Borland, Samuel Severance, S. S. Smith, J. B. Orr, C. P. Winston, A. W. Erwin, J. C. Patterson, R. B. Negraw, Rev. James Allison and R. G. Heron, of Allegheny, Beaver, and Fayette counties, are hereby appointed Commissioners, who, or any five of whom, are authorized and empowered from and after the passage of this act to establish an insurance company, to be located in the city of Allegheny, Allegheny county, of the name and title of the Federal Insurance Company of Allegheny city, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to two hundred thousand dollars.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY LAW LIBRARY.

Senate bill No. 1,245, a supplement, provides that the one-half part of all fines and forfeitures to which the county of Allegheny is by existing laws entitled, is hereby directed to be paid by the County Treasurer to the committee in said act to which this is a supplement, provided for the purchase and support of a law library, to be kept in or near the court house of said county, for the use of the citizens thereof, instead of the one-sixth part of said fines and forfeitures, as in the second section of said act, to which this is a supplement provided.

MONTOUR RAILROAD COMPANY.

House bill No. 1,557, to incorporate the Montour Railroad Company, provides that the capital stock of said company shall be three hundred thousand dollars, in six thousand shares of fifty dollars each; that the said company shall have power and authority to build and construct a single or double track railroad from the mouth of Montour's run, on the Ohio river, in the county of Allegheny, to the Pan Handle railroad, in Robinson township, in the said county of Allegheny, by such route as to the Directors may seem advisable, and shall have exclusive right to connect with any road or connect with any other railroad that is now or may hereafter be constructed by any authority of the State of Pennsylvania; that the said company may from time to time, by a vote of the stockholders at a meeting called for that purpose, increase their capital stock to so much as in their opinion may be necessary to complete and equip the said road, and carry out the intent and meaning of this charter, and shall be authorized to borrow money at any time to an amount not exceeding the said stock, and to issue bonds therefor in sums not less than one hundred dollars each, bearing any rate of interest not exceeding seven per centum per annum, and secure the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds by a mortgage or mortgages upon the whole or any part of the road, property and franchises of said company. The road is not to be commenced within three years from the date of this act, and is reported with a negative recommendation.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Revolution in Guatemala Suppressed—Slight Earthquake—Conspiracy Broken Up at Panama—Ecuador Going to Demand Satisfaction from the United States—A Frenchman Sets Up a Kingdom Among the Patagonian Indians—Lopez in Great Straits—Ratification of the Darien Canal Treaty.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The following news was brought by the steamer Alaska:

Guatemala advices state that the revolution is over, and the chiefs of the rebellion captured or shot.

There was a slight earthquake at Salvador on the 9th inst. The gunboat Nyack, of the Darien expedition, received damage to one of her masts, and would be sent to Valparaiso for repairs, the Resaca taking her place.

A conspiracy against the Government was broken up lately by the arrest of half a dozen persons, who were subsequently released on taking oath of allegiance.

Large quantities of butter shipped from New York to the Isthmus, have been found adulterated with grease.

The government of Ecuador is to demand satisfaction of the United States for the insult of the law of nations, in that the gunboat Nyack has been surveying geographical positions and maps of Galitpagas Islands. There is no doubt the Senate of Bogota will confirm the treaty of the Darien Canal, for the construction of the Darien Canal.

Chilean advices state that one Orelie Antonio proclaimed himself King of Araucona and Patagonia, and defied the Chilean government. He is a Frenchman, and has acquired influence with the Indians of those territories. Chile would send troops to depose him, and trouble is anticipated, as the Indians will adhere to the new adventurer.

A Valparaiso letter states that Lopez and his few forces are in great misery. Desertions were very numerous, and his case is desperate.

The gunboats Nyock, Resaca and Onward were at Callao on the 5th February. The Hearsage had gone on a cruise southward.

The Legislature of Colombia have passed a bill recognizing the Monroe doctrine as a basis.

The naval surveying party of the Darien Canal expedition, Captain Selfridge, of the Nipsic, left Aspinwall on the 21st of February, with forty natives, to travel through the woods from a point 180 miles east of Aspinwall. They were three days in reaching the headwaters of a river which it was known led to the Pacific Ocean. They returned to find they had been given up for lost, and were preparing to survey another route in the neighborhood of the same river. The native Indians were not hostile; on the contrary, they evinced extreme kindness. They induced them to retire with their women and children, and they did not reappear until forced to do so by hunger. A boat was then sent on a mission to catch crawfish for food.

A letter from Darien says: "On the night of the 14th inst. a dance was in progress in the middle of the creek, a distance of a little over a hundred feet. The dome of the boiler was blown from its bearings, which carried away the roof of the shanty, a few doorsecast of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne railroad depot

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1870.

THE news from Cuba appears to sustain the representations of the patriot leaders that the insurrection is not only alive but actually prospering. The Spanish statement that it is nearly at an end, is no more true now than it was when made so confidently a year ago. In the way the patriots hold out there is good ground for presumption in their favor; and their fidelity and heroism, if there were no other reasons, would be enough to secure the sympathy of lovers of freedom everywhere.

NEW JERSEY Democracy, speaking through Mr. Representative HAIGHT, wants Protection for the Pottery trade of the State. Free Trade, but touch not our Pottery says that State. She wants Protection for her diminutive self, but is willing to see it slide so far as others are concerned. If Protection is good for New Jersey, why is it not for New England, Pennsylvania and the whole country? Democracy controls New Jersey. Free Trade is in its platform. Standing alone she deserves to have her Pottery smashed by the blows which Free Trade stands ready to deal.

THE New York Legislature is to be asked to loan to the Midland Railroad, which cuts across the State from Oswego to Jersey City, a million and a half dollars. The New York Produce Exchange actively favor the measure, which is likely to carry. The State has in this way repeatedly assisted railroad companies, and finds it advantageous, without requiring other securities than the companies themselves can furnish. The only exception is the Erie Company, which from first to last has swamped everything put into it. The Midland loan is pressed on its own intrinsic merits; and yet we doubt whether these are as great as the roads included in the Pennsylvania "Omnibus" bill.

GOV. GEARY, in the course of some remarks at a Temperance Jubilee in Philadelphia, on Friday evening, made a startling statement. It was, that *out of three thousand applications made to him for pardons, ninety-five per cent. of the crimes could be directly traced to rum.* With such a fact to start from, what must be the misery and suffering, to say nothing of the expense, public and private, resulting from rum? Put all other causes together, and they will be found scarcely a feather's weight in comparison. The restricted idea of temperance, as it is generally presented, is as nothing alongside of the question as it relates to every public and private interest of every man, woman and child in the community.

STIMULATING ship-building by paying back to the builders all the money they shall pay in duties on articles entering into the construction of their vessels is a confession of judgment against the tariff that its friends cannot afford to make, and a nullification of it as to a single interest that other interests cannot afford to allow.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

Very well, but take another view. Stimulating commerce by voting subsidies from the National Treasury, is a confession of judgment in favor of the tariff that its opponents cannot afford to make, and a nullification of free trade in a single interest that surrenders the entire question in favor of the protective principle. We find free traders scrambling for these subsidies; but when we ask them why not protect American producers and manufacturers against the competition of foreign cargoes, as well as foreign ships, they are dumb.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* is urging the necessity of scrutinizing the proceedings of the Legislature—just as though any amount of scrutiny would restrain special legislation of the worst description. So long as special legislation continues, a plethoric volume of bad laws will issue as the result of each winter's session. Take away this power by amending the constitution, and the evil will be more than half cured. If unpurchaseable men cannot be sent to represent the people, let the number be increased beyond the purchasing power of even the greatest of corporations. If the people knew one-quarter of the truth concerning the Legislature and the rings which run it, they would speedily come to the conclusion that the best thing would to be to cut it up root and branch by a Constitutional Convention.

THERE is a movement among the wholesale grocers, in the principal cities, against a reduction of duties on tea and coffee, which is perfectly natural for two reasons, neither of which, however, do they assign openly. The first is their stocks on hand which would entail a loss as the result of taking off the duty; and the second is, it is the part set down for this description of importers in the scheme for breaking down, for the benefit of England, France, etc., the tariff on those articles which we produce, and the production of which gives employment to home labor and capital. One would naturally suppose that free traders, if honest, would be for free trade on those articles most generally consumed. If they were honest they would at once demand free tea and coffee, from which $60,000,000 is collected annually in duties. But they do no such thing. Does any one believe that if tea and coffee were produced either in England, France or Germany, and at the same time in the United States, there would not be a shrieking from one part of our country to another against collecting $60,000,000 of these necessaries? It makes all the difference in the world with our free traders what country is interested in supplying our market with the products of cheap labor.

UNDER the decline in gold British iron is being offered in New York below what, with the present price of labor, it can be made for here. To meet this competition American manufacturers, unless they have Protection, must have cheaper labor or surrender. It is thus the laborer that is first struck by the withdrawal of Protection. It is a question whether our mills can be kept going even with a reduction of wages. The possibility of hundreds of fires going out, and the dismissal of tens of thousands of workmen from employment, because there is none for them, is not so remote as some may imagine. Every ton of iron, every cargo of foreign manufactures, represents just so much foreign labor. We must either come down to the foreign standard of wages, and consequently to the foreign standard in every other respect, have a Protection or close our mills. When this last is done and competition destroyed, the foreign manufacturer will have us in his power and prices will be just what he pleases. It may take some such lesson as the collapse the Free Traders are doing their best to produce to teach Congress and the country what is for our interest. In such a collapse the agricultural sections of the West, whose voice strangely enough is occasionally heard in Congress against Protection, would learn a lesson that might be worth the cost. At present many grain growers seem inclined to think it better to buy abroad and run the chance of sending their wheat there at what it will fetch in preference to having the home market and good prices which Protection always creates. When they have destroyed the home market and sent some hundreds of thousands from mechanical employments to the soil, to become competitors and increase production under a diminished demand, they will experience what it means to buy abroad at cheaper prices than at home. Then would be taught, what some persons find it difficult to comprehend, to wit: that *what* is apparently cheap may prove terribly dear.

LAUGHTER is perhaps the only pleasure that does not weary with repetition, whose edge does not wax dull for the old, and whose enjoyment is limited to no sex or condition. This is, not only because it has no painful reaction, but because it is always new, so made the fated Fatima of Persian love laugh heartily, he might have taken the reward which posterity has always reckoned to have been as illusory as if offered for rogues of hand.

These are the opening sentences of a clever article in the New York *Times* of Friday on "The Function of Laughter." Americans are certainly grave people. Centuries ago visitors from the Continent used to speak of our English ancestors as melancholy, "sad even in their pleasures," and their descendants carry an expression of earnest thoughtfulness upon their faces at the present day. And yet we suppose that no person ever walks the streets of New York, ten days after walking the streets of London or Liverpool, without being painfully impressed with the contrast between the cheerful serenity of the ordinary English face and the gloomy austerity of the ordinary American. Americans are, we suppose, too busy and overworked. But without becoming idlers, they might cultivate cheerfulness more than they do—and all attempts to inculcate the duty, merit encouragement. It is, however, a pity that laughter, one of the many ways in which cheerfulness occasionally finds expression, should be represented as the "only pleasure that does not weary with repetition, and whose edge does not wax dull for the old." And surely it is a mistake to say that laughter "has no painful reaction, that it is always new"—or that hearty laughter would have been the new pleasure desired by the Eastern potentate. One might have expected the writer to recollect that other Eastern potentate who "said of laughter, it is mad," and whom experience had taught that "even in laughter the heart may be sorrowful." The eastern monarch, when he offered the reward, no doubt already knew all the pleasure that laughter can afford. To get at the root of the matter, it is necessary to go deeper.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
HARRISBURG, March 28, 1870.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your paper of to-day, in speaking of what is called the Railroad Omnibus bill, you say:

"The people will bear in mind, for mere presentation is already current, that the bills which are to be substituted for those taken from the Treasury are *to be fully guaranteed, both principal and interest,* by the Pennsylvania Central, Northern Central, or the Philadelphia and Reading Companies, which by the same act are empowered to mortgage their roads to enable them to make the State absolutely secure in the transfer of these bonds. The State transfers bonds which are guaranteed by only one corporation for bonds secured by several corporations."

As this important bill may be the subject of much discussion, it is best to start right. You are mistaken when you say that the bonds which are to be placed in the sinking Fund in place of those to be taken out, are to be guaranteed by certain railroads, both as to principal and interest. The only guarantees in the bill are the following, to wit: The Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and other railroad corporations also guarantee that the contemplated railroads which are to get the securities now in the Sinking Fund, shall be completed within three years, and that the interest shall be paid during that time. There is no other guarantee in the bill. The bonds of these projected railroads, be they good, bad, or indifferent, (and there are various opinions on the subject,) without any guarantee whatever, will be all that the State will have, after the roads are completed. I do not wonder at your mistake, as two members who voted for the bill have since told me they were under the same impression as you appear to be when they voted. As I did not believe the bonds to be substituted for the perfectly safe bonds now in the sinking fund, were equally as safe as the present securities without some such guarantee as you suppose in the bill, I voted against it, believing it to be unconstitutional to interfere with their securities unless there was some purpose to make them better for the benefit of the State. A friend to all internal improvement every where in the State, I shall always be glad to give them all the aid in my power, but I could not consent to be a party to an invasion of the Constitution for that purpose.

Yours, respectfully, D. N. WHITE.

MAGAZINES FOR APRIL.

The Galaxy for April contains several articles which all will find instructive, such as *Ten years in Rome; Eugenie, Empress of the French*, and one or two other papers. Mr. Reade's *Put Yourself in His Place*, is continued with no abatement of interest to those who have read the story from beginning.

In *Putnam's*, for the same month, there is abundant evidence of improvement under the editorial charge of Mr. Parke Godwin. In the contents there is an agreeable and judicious mingling of entertaining with solid and edifying matter. The paper entitled, *The Eastern Portals to the Pole*, contains a clear and satisfactory statement of Captain Bent's theory of the right way to reach the pole, a subject of great interest in connection with projected explorations in that direction.

Our Monthly continues to improve as this fourth number is decidedly superior to its predecessors. Papers of special value are, *The Notable Women of Christianity, The Royal Observatory at Greenwich, and Ecumenicals by Occidentals*; whom we suppose to be the Rev. Dr. N. West, once a resident of Pittsburgh, but at present Professor in the Theological Seminary at Danville in Kentucky. Nothing much better has appeared on the subject of Councils than this short essay by Professor West.

STATE TREASURER MACKEY has brought suit in Lancaster against E. H. Rauch, Esq., editor of *Father Abraham*, for the recovery of the value of a note for five hundred dollars. It appears that some four or five years ago Mr. Rauch gave Elisha W. Davis, of Philadelphia, now Chairman of Ways and Means Committee at Harrisburg, a note for $500, in settlement of an old stock transaction. Mr. Rauch claiming to have an offset to the note, supposed the transaction was settled, and never expected to hear of it again. But the suit of Mr. Mackey has dispelled his pleasant illusion. The Lancaster *Express* intimates that the note was passed into the State Treasury, and constitutes part of the "vault account."

A VERY common inconsistency is furnished in the case of Senator Giles, Superintendent of the Boston Gas Works. Under this conscientious individual the works are kept in operation on Sundays, employing scores of men, and affecting the air breathed by thousands around for health on that day, yet he votes against allowing towns and cities to decide on whether reading rooms should be opened on Sundays. There is no actual necessity of going to Boston to find men setting on the principle which distinguishes Mr. Giles as a most excellent citizen.

THEY have devised a new method of lobbying with legislators in Iowa. Polk county wants a penitentiary, and supplies each Representative with a cube of Anamosa stone, suitable for a horse block. Marshall county wants a Normal School, and presents each member with a paper weight made from marble quarried in that locality.—*Chicago Tribune.*

This sort of thing may do out West, but you can't fool the Pennsylvanian with horse blocks and paper weights. Nothing less than "Spinner" is current with them.

THE English papers are distressing themselves about the Fiegan Indian affair. It was bad enough in the very best light you can place it; but how about the treatment the English gave to certain human beings and British subjects in India, not to mention well remembered transactions in Jamaica? The poker is about as hot at one end as the other, when you come to feel of it.

THE lobbies of the Senate and House at Harrisburg were filled on Friday last by ladies and gentlemen, interested in the charitable appropriations. What effect their presence had has not been manifested yet.

GOVERNOR GEARY has sent to the Senate the name of Hon. Hiester Clymer, to fill one of the vacancies in the Board of Public Charities.

RAILWAY ACCOMMODATIONS IN PITTSBURGH.

Shall There Be a Central Depot?—A Plan Proposed.

The *Chronicle* has some observations on a question which we have frequently discussed, to wit: Railway accommodations in Pittsburgh. The importance of a Central Depot for the accommodation of the several roads and community alike, is dwelt upon. We quote:

But see how our good citizens and their wives and children are accommodated! To use the Fort Wayne Railroad, they must cross the Allegheny river, the Allegheny Valley Depot is stuck away off in one corner; the Connellsville is only a little better off, and the largest traffic, that using the Union Depot, is also, and justly, the loudest to complain of the manner in which it is used for. Not only have most of the patrons to walk to the upper end of the city, but, worst of all, they have daily to run the gauntlet of hundreds of trains, in crossing the tracks laid down for the Fort Wayne, the metal yards, the Duquesne Depot, the Elevator, etc., besides they have, during most of the year, to wade through a sea of mud.

A remedy for this state of things is proposed. The concentration of the roads should be as nearly as possible at the heart of the population using them. The following plan is proposed:

First, That the Company abandon Duquesne depot, sell that property, leave Liberty street, and run from railroad tracks from beginning to end, and remove the local freight business to the Union Depot.

Second. Construct a tunnel from near the west end of the Fan Handle tunnel, along Diamond street, under Ross and Grant streets, to end below cherry alley; and erect a depot for accommodation of main city, at the corner of Diamond street and Smithfield streets. There would be an open cut of but two or three hundred feet in length, along the old Pennsylvania avenue, the tunnel need be but a single track, and not longer than one or six hundred feet.

The local passenger depot, it will be observed, would actually be in the heart of the city, within a few rods of the new Court House the Postoffice, its Hall, the telegraph, express and news-paper offices, the Mineryille, the Oakland and the Birmingham Street Railway, the Black Horse house, and a score of our best churches. The cost of this improvement, we are afraid to say, would certainly far exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the fine property disposable at the foot of Liberty street, covering thirty or forty city lots of the usual size, would easily return two-thirds, if not more, of that sum. The Union Depot, over-crowded as it is now, would then give decent room for the constantly growing travel and business of the three roads to which possibly soon a fourth is to be added. The coal freight business, amounting to about a hundred car loads a day, could be far better handled in the new location, for the shippers as well as the company.

The cost, we think, is put much to low. If it were to be many times the amount named it should be no obstacle. This may be considered a very mild plan. Be that as it may, it has the merit of being a suggestion and a starting of the question. It is doubtless open to many objections, and perhaps may be impracticable. But who has a better, and what is it? We think the time has come when our city and the railways should act in harmony on this subject.

"THE NEXT STEP."

Senator Wilson on Drunkenness and Temperance.

"The Next Step" is the title of Senator Wilson's article in the last *Independent*—the aforesaid step being a thorough and comprehensive Temperance organization. We quote the following passage extremely well calculated to arrest the attention of the most indifferent:

The evil still rages, and the foe is still destroying its thousands and scores of thousands every year, and millions upon millions, till figures fail to convey any adequate conception, are squandered in this accursed love of strong drink. There is to-day a larger army under its control than went to the war, while these mourning over the wastage and fall of loved ones exceed in numbers and in the bitterness of their woe the millions who were made childless and widows by the casualties of that fierce and sanguinary strife. And the terrible disease, like a cancer, is eating into the very vitals of the nation, destroying its mental and moral as well as the physical fiber of the people. The liquor interests control the elections and largely influences State legislation and the local politics of the country."

Senator Wilson then suggests the mode of proceeding as follows:

And now, in the presence of these facts, the Congressional Temperance Society asks the people to shake off this apathy, and buckle on its old fashioned armor with which such execution was wrought thirty years ago, expressing the belief that prayer and persuasion's efforts would secure the enrollment of "one-fourth," perhaps "one-third," of the American people on the pledge of total abstinence. Can it be done? If so, *how?* In my judgment, there is but one way in which this great result can be reached. THE CHURCH MUST TAKE UP THE MATTER. It must become one of the living issues of the moral warfare in which it is engaged. In no spirit of antagonism, but of hearty co-operation with temperance societies, it must secure their aid, and supplement it with its own what they fail to render. Leading ministers and workers, pre-eminent for individual worth and social influence and the sacredness of a profession which makes danger and care a religious duty, they will cause the powers of the word to come to aid their weight to the claims of this. Instead of standing idly by, as if the temperance cause was the specialty of temperance men and temperance societies, professing Christians, whether belonging to the ministry or to the membership of the church, should become, if not leaders, active helpers, ever and everywhere ready to do their part.

SENATOR RICE'S bill creating the territory of Oklahoma is intended to try the experiment of civilizing the Indian. The region is the old Indian territory, chiefly occupied by the Cherokees, Creeks and Choctaws. The President is to appoint the territorial officers, all of which, it is believed, will not be white men, if capable Indians can be found, as probably they can be, among the Cherokees and other tribes advanced in civilization. Through the council, the Indians "which have adopted the customs of civilized life" (this restriction lets in the principal tribes) will be enabled to take a direct part in the legislative affairs of the territory. Every male Indian, over twenty-one years old, belonging to such tribes, will be entitled to vote for council delegates from his tribe, and be eligible to a seat in that body; and the delegates will receive $4 a day while in attendance at sessions, and $4 for every twenty miles of travel in going to and from the council.

THE New York *Times* thinks that "no surer ground of suspicion as to the present relations of Chief Justice Chase to the loyal spirit which put down the rebellion, can well be presented than his defense by the *Journal of Commerce*, which during the war opposed not only the Legal Tender act but also the act which authorized the raising of soldiers by a draft. The *Times* continues: "Among the friends of the Chief Justice we hear it urged in many quarters that Governor Hoffman is the most prominent candidate for the Presidency; that as the time arrives for a nomination it will be discovered that his support of the Erie Railway election fraud will render him ineligible among honest men, and that then the Chief Justice will be accepted by the Democracy."

WE are glad to find anything that puts another face on the alleged massacre of the Piegan Indian women. The Lancaster (N. H.) *Republican* of the 22d instant has a letter—a private letter from Surgeon Francis L. Town, United States army, to his father, giving an account of the action in which he absolutely contradicts the reports relative to the massacre of women and children. We quote from the letter referred to:

"I observed that the Eastern papers are constantly commenting on the killing, in cold blood, of the women and children. They ought to know that no such inhuman barbarity has been perpetrated, as nothing like it was done. The fact of the matter is, I was out of the camp in the bush or woods cooking breakfast at the time the attack was made, none of those were injured, nor were any women and children intentionally killed, so far as I can learn. Efforts were made to save as many of them as possible."

IT is stated that there has been a depression almost amounting to a panic in the New York market in reference to miscellaneous speculative shares sold at the Stock Exchange, and some surprise has been expressed particularly in regard to Quicksilver shares, which, although enthusiastic views of their value have been alike shared by business men and by the highest judicial authority—the United States Supreme Court—in a final decree in favor of the present company, spoke of the Quicksilver as one of the noblest mining properties in the world. It is, however, understood that a great foreign banking house, which had large interest in it, and has heretofore given it its main support, has of late sold its shares rapidly for whatever they would bring.

A RESPECTABLE Jerseyman was addicted to the ardent. An unscrupulous friend, seeing that he was a victim at short range, insured the life of the man with an appetite, and then kept him supplied with all the Jersey lightning he could stow away. The end came speedily. The man with an appetite died, and the man with the life insurance policy went for the money. The company objected, in fact positively refused to pay on the ground that the victim was represented as a sober man. Probably he was in common parlance. The moral of the case is, there is no knowing how soon a "sober man" who gratifies an appetite for drink will bring up with it thoroughly quenched. The company had better pay.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Independent*, worried about the orthodoxy of the editor's faith, asked him to set forth explicitly his personal religious views, constituting the rule of his life here and his hope of salvation hereafter; whereupon the editor, to make the matter clear, prints the sermon of Christ on the Mount, with this remark:

Perhaps if the author of this beautiful discourse—constituting what we may call a purifying Creed—had waited until a later day before putting forth his views, he might have omitted the passage "judge not, that ye be not judged"—as of deference to those Western doctors who, being the only kind of Christians entitled to bear the Christian name, have judiciously decided that all others of a different shade of faith shall have no heritage in the kingdom of heaven.

SIX hundred citizens of Kingston, Jamaica, have petitioned the Governor of that Province asking for a subsidy from Government for a monthly steamer between Kingston and New York, on the ground that America is Jamaica's largest foreign customer, and that a direct, regular and cheap communication by steam with the United States is necessary. The Governor declined, but he expresses himself favorable to an arrangement by which steamers plying between New York and Aspinwall might be induced to visit Kingston regularly, and that he has opened a correspondence with New York on the subject.

REV. NEWMAN HALL has been so seriously ill since his separation from his wife, whose temper is said to have been unendurable, that prayers have been offered for his recovery in meetings in London.—*Independent.*

The woman being the source of the difficulty, the logical, if not really the most Christian view of the case, is that she should first become the object of attention and "prayers." Who knows that Mrs. Hall's temper is "unendurable? Is it absolutely true that nothing is wrong on the part of Mr. Hall? We start the question, is it impossible that there should be two sides to the story?

THE Greenwich Street Elevated Railway of New York has been completed from the Battery to the corner of Thirtieth street and Ninth avenue. The cars are all laid, the cars are on the track, and the machinery is in working order. The enterprise is new, no precedents have been afforded for guidance, and great care is requisite to avoid errors and false steps at the outset. Next week the road will be opened to the press and a number of invited guests, and week after it will be finished and opened to the public.

THAT all-knowing paper, the *Nation*, in some remarks on the finances, gets things mixed thus: "The public mind on most momentous questions is confused by such performances, business is deranged, and a general want of confidence in the future diffused through the mercantile community. Why cannot men who do not understand finance, and whose mental powers and training do not fit them to deal with problems, leave the finances alone?" It is presumed that the *Nation* will resolutely maintain that it intended to perpetrate one of its best bulls.

WORKING IN COMPRESSED AIR.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I received last evening from the St. Louis bridge, from Captain James B. Eads, the Chief Engineer, a dispatch as follows: "All going on right; west pier down [to the bed rock, 6 feet below surface of river.] Fifty cubic yards of concrete per day going into east chamber." (Chamber of east pier, 91 feet below surface of river.)

I send you this for publication partly for the purpose of correcting a very erroneous statement which is just now going the round of the newspapers, intimating that numbers of hands engaged in working in the air chambers under the pier are dangerously ill; that one had died from the effects, &c. There is almost always some truth in even the most exaggerated statements, so it is in this case. It is true that after the bottom of the east pier attained the depth of over sixty feet below the surface, occasionally some of the men, on coming out from the compressed air into the ordinary atmosphere, would be partially paralyzed; but it wou'd soon pass off, being only a muscular congestion. As the pier descended, the air pressure of course increased, being always in proportion to the depth under water, and it became necessary to shorten the periods of labor. In the beginning, and for some time, the hands worked ten to eleven hours per day, the same as those above; gradually the time was changed to eight, then to four, then to two hours, and at the very last to one hour at a time; the same men doing about six hours work in the twenty-four. These are the men who are now doing the last work, filling up the air chamber with stone and cement, at the rate of fifty cubic yards per day, so that in a couple of weeks the air chamber work at the deep pier will be completed, when they will no longer work with compressed air at that pier.

It is true that one man who had worked in the air chamber was not long affected, and afterwards died; but he was an unsound man, and might have died from any sudden exertion. The men who are partially paralyzed from working a little too long in compressed air, (nearly three atmospheres or forty-four pounds to the square inch pressure), recover entirely in a very short time and return to the same work.

The sinking of the east caisson was begun on the 25th of October, when the first stone of the pier was laid in the iron caisson, and on the 26th of February, just 123 days afterwards, it was landed safely on the limestone bed rock of the river, 91 feet below the surface of the water; the masonry having been carried up all the time, so that when the bottom cage struck the rock, the masonry was built to the surface of the river. During that period, but few days passed that I was not under pressure in the chamber of the deep pier until it was down on the rock, and afterwards also, without any injury to my health. On the 15th of January we commenced sinking the west pier, which is 28 feet less in total depth, and I was in the air chamber nearly every day, and often several times a day, under both piers; I have never in my life enjoyed better general health. Hundreds of visitors, ladies as well as gentlemen, have visited these air chambers, and witnessed the operation of the sand pumps, etc; a few have suffered a little temporary inconvenience, but nothing serious. Quite a large delegation of gentlemen from your Allegheny City recently visited and examined these air chambers, without dying or fainting.

Of course there is a limit of air pressure in which it would be safe for human beings to work; probably the limit of depth under water in which men could work safely, with good practical results, will not much exceed one hundred and twenty feet, which, by calculation, gives a pressure of fifty-two pounds to the square inch. Certainly, up to a pressure of forty-four pounds to the square inch, experience at the St. Louis bridge has proved that men can work safely under such a pressure.

Respectfully, yours,
W. MILNOR ROBERTS.
PITTSBURGH, March 27, 1870.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Bureau of Statistics, having now complete returns from the several districts of the number of immigrants arriving in this country during the quarter ending December 31, 1869, present the following:

Organizations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Professional callings	1,526	261	1,787
Mechanical trades	2,023	598	2,621
Trades not mechanical	1,712	109	1,821
Miscellaneous occupations	3,675	3,175	28,850
Occupations not stated	879	2,545	3,424
Without occupations	12,304	27,068	39,372
Total	43,819	33,128	76,948

In Florida there are many lakes which have holes in the bottom and underground communication, so that they will sometimes shrink away to a mere cupful, leaving many square miles of surface uncovered, and then again fill up from below and spread out over their former area. Some of them have outlets in the ocean far from shore, bursting up a perpetual spring of fresh water in the very midst of the briny saltness of the sea. In times of low water, during a long, exhaustive, dry season, men have gone underground in one of these subterranean rivers from lake to lake a distance of eight miles.

Messrs. Sprnance, Preston & Co., proprietors of the Iowa Elevator, in Chicago, announce that they will receive and store all grain consigned to them, at one-half the rates now charged by the warehousemen of that city. These rates will be one cent per bushel for the first twenty days, and half a cent for each ten days thereafter.

The Senate Postal Committee have agreed to report a bill allowing a double subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for carrying semi-monthly trips between San Francisco and China, and to allow them to put on two of their present wooden vessels running between New York and California, on condition that they are replaced within a year by iron propellers. Mr. Thurman will make a minority report against granting any subsidy whatever, and its ultimate fate in the Senate is somewhat doubtful.

Professor Hayden has been before the House Appropriation Committee advocating an appropriation of $30,000 to enable him to make, during the coming fiscal year, an examination of the country between Lake Superior and Puget Sound, in order to have the public the more fully understand the climate and soil. Last year the Committee appropriated only $10,000 for the Professor's surveys of Colorado, which have been of great value. The Committee are disposed to make the appropriation.

Notwithstanding the opposition of the people of Long Island, New York, to their docilities and practices, have reaped a rich harvest at Hallett's Cove, Bridgeville, Baldwinville and Freeport. A party of about sixty men and women have left the plains of Long Island to become subjects of Brigham Young. They are converts made by the Mormon bishops and preachers during their sojourn on the island.

The schooner Hattie Low has sailed from New York with forty persons who have purchased 5,000 acres of land at Hyde Park, Hyde county, N. C. The tract consists of 50,000 acres, lies on and between Pungo and Alligator canal, within two miles of Pungo river. Ten houses and a large stock of farming materials were on board. The son of the Rev. W. C. Clark, of Myrtle Avenue Church, Brooklyn, is one of the party.

A boy in Wausau, Wisconsin, recently entered a saloon, drank a glass of beer, wiped his mouth, and deliberately walked off without offering to pay for what he drank. The saloon keeper rushed to the door and called him back, and demanded his pay. The boy informed the beer-seller that if he made him pay he would complain on him for selling liquor to a minor. He was not pressed for payment.

A New York letter under date of the 21th says: This is opening day with the fashionable milliners, and the ladies, accordingly, are on the *qui vive*. All the leading establishments have been thronged, and judging from the classes that are making regardless of price, the inference is that, with husbands and fathers the money market is easy. The new bonnets, as a general thing, are larger than those of last season. They quite cover the top of the head, and in some of the most stylish designs the round crown is a feature. Colors are various, but modest, and flowers are used sparingly.

The frigate Congress, iron-clad Tennessee, and monitor Miantonomah will sail soon to strengthen the naval force now in Cuban waters, which consists of the flagship Severn, Swatara, Nansakset, Niagara, Yantic, Tuscarora, and ironclads Dictator and Saugus, making eleven vessels in all, out of thirty-five, the whole force of the vessels in commission, and which is all the appropriation Congress will allow. The Spanish fleet at and about Havana numbers eighty-three vessels of war. The men composing the force of the Spanish fleet number about 13,000, or 4,500 more men than we have in our entire navy. About one-half of the Spanish navy is in these waters.

PERSONAL.

Among the passengers who have recently sailed for Europe were General Harney, McIvor, Lieutenant Hunt and Major Mason, of Virginia. These officers go to Europe to enter the service of the Viceroy, whose agent in this city is commissioning ex-Federal and ex-Confederate officers as regimental commanders in the service. Generals Loring and Stisny, and others, heretofore commissioned, have arrived in Egypt and assumed their commands.

On the 4th inst., Lady Franklin arrived at Rio Janeiro, on her way from England to Vancouver Island, to obtain a letter either from or regarding her husband, which, rumor says, is in the possession of some one living there, and which he refuses to deliver to any one save Lady Franklin.

Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, in his proclamation offering a reward for the capture of Colonel Yerger, described him as follows:—"The above-named Edward M. Yerger is about six feet high, weighs about 175 pounds, is muscular in appearance, but not stoutly built; is of a handsome person; has dark brown, curly hair, nearly black; moustache and goatee slightly gray, but colored black; has gray eyes; is vehement and somewhat impressive in conversation; excessively vain; indulges freely in profanity, and is about 43 years of age."

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WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE,
Offer for Sale at Reduced Prices
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Housefurnishing Dry Goods.
Silks, Silks, Silks.

American Black Gros Grain Silks, very much improved in quality and lustre, at $2 25 per yard.

Black French Silks, from $1 to $6 per yard.

All the new styles in Fancy Dress Silks. Japanese Silks, Fine Poplins, and Alpacas.

Serges and Fancy Dress Goods in complete assortment.

Prints, Chintzes, and Ginghams, Shawls, Arabs, Silk Basques and Mantillas,

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE DECLINE IN GOLD.

James Caldwell,
120 FEDERAL ST.,
2p ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

NEW GOODS.

PERCALES,
POPLINS,
PRINTS.

NEW AND DESIRABLE

Spring Styles

NOW OPENING.

JUST RECEIVED

CARPETS.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Housekeeping Goods,
TABLE DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELS, &C.,
All at Reduced Rates.

T. F. PHILLIPS
87
Market Street.

CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS, PENDANTS
AND
Fixtures of all Descriptions,
FOR GAS OR OIL.
We are now receiving our SPRING STOCK OF FIXTURES of the Latest and Finest Designs, from 1 to 12 Lights, embracing over 100 Different Styles, which we are selling at REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WELDON & KELLY,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
147 WOOD ST., NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

REMOVAL.
We have removed our Wholesale and Retail Grocery Store from No. 1 and 3 Diamond, to
207 LIBERTY STREET,
Where we will continue in the *WHOLESALE GROCERY BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY*, under the firm name of
SMITH & HALL.
Having secured a choice stock of full lines of Teas, Coffees, spices, Sugars, Syrups, Soaps, Tobaccos, Fish, Cheese, Starches, Foreign Fruits, Canned Goods, &c., we invite the attention of the Trade to call and examine our Goods and Prices.
J. K. SMITH & CO.

FEATHERS,
ALL GRADES.
F. G. CRAIGHEAD,
211 LIBERTY STREET.

W. G. ANDERSON,
FRANKSTOWN ROAD, NEAR THE GREENSBURG TURNPIKE, EAST LIBERTY.
Keeps constantly on hand a Large Assortment of
CIGARS, OF THE VERY BEST BRANDS;
TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c.
Also, ALL THE LATE PERIODICALS OF THE DAY.
Orders for THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL received and promptly attended to.

CARPETS.
NEW ROOMS,
NEW GOODS,
NEW PRICES.
INAUGURATION OF
OLIVER
M'CLINTOCK
& CO.'S
New Rooms,
WITH THE LARGEST STOCK OF
CARPETS,
Ever Shown in this Market.
Royal Axminsters;
Royal Moquettes;
Royal Wiltons;
English and American Velvets;
English and American Brussels;
English and American Tapestries;
Three Ply, Ingrain,
And all Minor Grades,
IN THE FINEST DRAWINGS AND BEST COLORINGS.

OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS, &c.
Prices Reduced.
Lowest Rates Since 1861.

OLIVER
M'CLINTOCK
& COMPANY,
23
FIFTH AVENUE.

McFARLAND & COLLINS
WILL EXHIBIT ON
Wednesday, March 16th, 1870,
THEIR NEW
SPRING STOCK.
The Goods will be displayed in such a manner that more can be seen of the New Patterns in a few hours than by shopping for Loors.
Parties are invited to call. Visitors will not be urged to buy.
Prices will be found low enough to suit the closest.
71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE,
2d SECOND FLOOR.

BODY BRUSSELS
ENGLISH
Body Brussels,
From Bonded Warehouse,
GOLD 112.

Ingrain, Three-Ply
AND
COMMON CARPETS,
AT PRICES CORRESPONDING TO
Lowest Wholesale Rates.

McCallum Bros.,
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
2f ABOVE WOOD STREET.

CARPETS.
Spring Stock.
Fine,
Medium and
Common
Carpets.
Our Stock is the largest we have ever offered to the Trade.
Boyard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 97 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1863.
Open Daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 6 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of six Per Cent. free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
S. H. HARTMAN, JAS. PARK, Jr., V. Presidents.
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206 LACOCK STREET, ALLEGHENY,
JOHN STULEN, Jr.,
PLAIN, ORNAMENTAL AND FRESCO PAINTER
Church, Parlors and Public Halls Decorated in every style of the art.
Interior House Painting tastefully xecuted.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
COOKING, HEATING AND PARLOR
STOVES,
AMONG WHICH ARE THE CELEBRATED
MODEL COOK AND DICTATOR
The only perfect Anti-Dust Cook Stove in the market.
Warehouse, No. 194 Liberty St.,
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National Malleable Iron Works,
ESTABLISHED 1850.
JOHN CRAWFORD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY HARDWARE AND MALLEABLE IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS.
Silver, Oroide and Brass Plating done to order.
OFFICE, No. 157 WOOD STREET,
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JAMES G. WEIR,
WAGON MANUFACTURER,
Corner Washington and Faber streets, Pittsburgh. Having perfected arrangements for the best of Lumber and Material for the Manufacturing of Wagons, Trucks, &c., equal to Eastern work, I guarantee all work done to give satisfaction. Repairing done promptly and at short notice.

LIVINGSTON & CO., IRON FOUNDERS,
Manufacturers of Light Grey Iron
CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty). Loose Joint Butts Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware, always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 340, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 26, 1870.

Whilst the local money market has worked comfortably easy for borrowers in good standing during the week, yet there is some indication of a closer condition. Business paper is discounted at banks at from 5 to 9 per cent., the latter figure the ruling rate. Prime outside is scarce, and when offered through the brokers is taken at about 10 per cent. Other classes of paper is negotiated at from 12 to 15 per cent., according to quality and modifying circumstances. In local stocks and bonds there is but little business. Allegheny Valley 7-30s are firm at 85, which is as at that price. 85¼ is now asked for these prime local bonds.

The decline in gold and the lower quotations for five twenties in London were responded to by a heavy and lower market for the Government list. Usually the two conditions above mentioned do not exist together. That is, lower quotations abroad produce higher gold here, or an advance in gold generally weakens the market abroad. But latterly it would seem that the foreign speculation in our bonds has reached its climax, for the season at least. Hence, with lower gold here, the market does not respond to it on either side, yet it is already as high as it is reasonably expected to go.

—The *Herald* of to-day says: The speculators for a decline in gold started the market from its monotonous steadiness with reports of the prospective passage of the Funding bill the House and Senate conference bill of the bill to ratify the St. Domingo treaty. These were assisted by the less firm tone of the foreign exchanges and by the impression that as the currency issuance of the Government is only five millions per month, and as about seven millions of the coupons on the 62s will throw about twenty-five millions of coin on the market in September next by many that the Secretary of the Treasury intends to rest in the payment of these coupons until that time, thus issuing no more currency, and the speculators who have obtained knowledge of his intentions have been selling this gold market "short." The Gold Exchange held a rather dull session to-day, the transactions under special charge of "washes"—preferred against a reading that having connection with the Board. These transactions have got to be a disgrace of Wall street to the public will comprehend, then, by the simple explanation that a broker wishing to sell makes a bargain to negotiate with a confederate, of whom or to whom he buys or sells fictitiously, with the purpose of artificially depressing or strengthening the market, as suits his purpose. Where he buys he gets the gold or stocks below the market rate. Where he sells he foists his load of gold or stocks upon some outsider, who is tempted to buy by reason of the fictitious purchases of the confederate.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Schmertz & Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

March 26, 1870.	10 00 M	11 00 M	12 M	1 30 P M	3 00 P M
New York Central	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
Erie	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Harlem	141¾	141¾	142	142	142
Reading	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Michigan Central	119	119	119	119	119
Michigan Southern	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Illinois Centre	140	140	139	139	139
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	97	97	98	99	99
Chicago and Northwestern	71¾	71	71¾	71¾	71¾
Do preferred	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Rock Island	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
St. Paul	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
St. Paul preferred	92¾	92¾	92¾	92	92
Toledo and Wabash	27	27	27	27	27
Fort Wayne	92¾	92¾	92¾	92	92
Chicago and Alton	98	98	98	98	98
Ohio and Mississippi	30¾	30¾	31	30¾	30¾
Western Union Telegraph	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Pacific Mail	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Adams Express	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
Wells, Fargo & Co's Express	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
American Express	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Canada Southern	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Merch. Union Ex.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾

—The approach between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	102¾	102¾	¼	
Erie	39	39¾	¾	
Harlem	141¾	142	¼	
Reading	96½	96½	¼	
Mich. Central	119	119	¼	
Mich. Southern	87¾	87¾	¼	
Illinois Central	141½	139		¾
Cleve. and Pittsb.	99	99	¼	
Chicago and North	71¾	71¾	¼	
Do preferred	84¾	84¾	¼	
Rock Island	120¾	120¾	¼	
St. Paul	58¾	57¾	¼	
Do preferred	92¾	92¾	¼	
Tol. and Wabash	45	45	¼	
Do. preferred	73	73	¼	
Fort Wayne	92¾	92	¼	
Chicago and Alton	100	98		2
Ohio and Miss	29¾	29		¾
Western U. Tel	37¾	37¾	¼	
Pacific Mail	69¾	69¾	¼	
Adams Express	60¾	60¾	¼	
Wells, Fargo & Co	37¾	37¾	¼	
American M. U. Ex	47¾	47¾	¼	
U. S. Express	47¾	47¾	¼	
Merch. U. Ex	104	9	¼	

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks, Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY EVENING, March 26, 1870.

BUSINESS.—The market since our last has exhibited increased firmness, with considerable activity manifested in regard to certain leading products. Provisions—Dealers are jubilant, owing to the movement in bacon and provisions in the West. They feel confident that the good time is near at hand, particularly in bacon. Prices have advanced from ¼ to ⅝c for all descriptions. Those dealers that followed our advice and made their purchases last week have done well. We say to those yet holding back, now is the accepted time. Groceries—Market decidedly firmer, with an upward tendency, and the most prices here are fully as in the East. The leading houses have made up their minds to sell at prices that country merchants can save both time and expense by purchasing in Pittsburgh. Just make the trial and you will not be disappointed. Flour—The market was firmer, but not higher. Competition between the mills and wholesalers has made this city one of the cheapest markets to be found. The present will no doubt be an active one.

The following are the rates for the articles noted, in a wholesale way.

APPLES—The market exhibited less firmness. The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were 217 barrels, with a good stock on hand. We note sales of extra choice ones at $5 00@5 75 ₱ barrel.

ASHES—The market was quiet, with a fair trade demand, dealers who furnish this market being well supplied. We note sales at the following rates: Soda ash, common to. Refined, 6¾@7½c. Potash, 7@7½@7¾c. Pearl, 8¾@9c ₱ lb.

ALE & BITTER—The market is fairly dragged with this article. Sales ranged from 50c to 70c.

BROOMS—Steady but not active; prices have undergone no change; sales No. 2 at $1 75 ₱ dozen; No. 3 at $1 50. Sales of carpets brooms at $2 00@2 50 ₱ doz. Dealers are well supplied.

BRANS—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand. Holders are offering concessions for round lots. Choice Navy $2 2 25; common lots sold at $1 75@2 ₱ bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Market very dull; the supply exceeds the demand; small lots of retailed bands at $2 75@2 90 ₱ cwt.

BUTTER—The receipts by river and rail for the past 24 hours in 70 packages, including the amount received by express; for strictly prime to fancy 37@38c was the ruling figures; common lots were dull and not wanted; prices very irregular. Most housekeepers prefer good lard to common butter.

CRANBERRIES—We omit figures; prices are too unsettled to quote correctly; market nearly bare.

CARBON OIL—Dullness was the prevailing feature of the market; prices just now are very uncertain; sales of standard brands were reported in round lots at 23½@24c ₱ gallon; by retail at the usual advance.

CORN—The demand has improved for choice sweet cider, with sales at $6 50@7 00 ₱ bbl; offer lots were dull at prices ranging from $5 00@6 00 ₱ bbl, as to quality and location.

CHEESE—The receipts since our last were 170 box. Dealers, however, were well supplied Prices are unchanged with the following: Western Reserve 16@16½c. Hamburg 16½@17c. Ohio factory 17c; Goshen Ohio 17½c. New York 18@c; Sweitzer 19@20c; Limburger, 18c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand for all kinds of fruit was limited, with a supply in excess of the demand, and a liberal stock on hand waiting for purchasers Quotations: extra choice bright dried apples, prime 7½c; fair to prime to choice dried peaches, halves, 9@10c; quarters 8@9c; dried blackberries 12@13c, pitted cherries 20@22c.

FLOUR—The market on Saturday was steady, with a fair local demand; the receipts by river and rail were 920 barrels. The current rates were: Choice spring in barrels $4 75@5 00, in bags $4 50@4 75; choice winter wheat do $5 50; family number $5 75; do in bag $5 50; other quotations are: all winter wheat, choice, $5 50, $5 75@6 00; spring wheat, $4 75, $5 00 ₱ barrel. Sales in sacks, 25c per barrel less. The mill prices are as follows, a reduction of 25c ₱ bbl being made on lots of 100 barrels and upwards: Double extra in bbls $6 75; in sacks $6 50; extra winter wheat in barrels $6 00; in sacks $5 75; extra family winter wheat, in barrels $5 75; in sacks $5 50; superfine winter wheat, in barrels $4 75; in sacks $4 45; Three Stars, green brand, in barrels $5 25; in sacks $7 10; Two Stars, blue brands, $5 75; in sacks $6 40; Winfred Mills extra, $4 75 ₱ barrel. Starlight, $5 75 ₱ barrel; in sacks $5 50. Pacific, $6 00 ₱ barrel; Wayne City, $6 00@6 00 ₱ barrel; Dayton City, $5 75 ₱ barrel.

EGGS—As before intimated, the increasing receipts would soon bring about a reduction in prices, sales were made to a fair extent at 20@20c ₱ dozen.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The market rated firm with considerable inquiry for round lots, prices have advanced to the following: Bacon shoulders, plain, 10½c; S. C. 13½c; sides, ribbed 13½c; clear do 15@16½c; S. C. 17½c. Breakfast bacon—17½c. Lard in tierces 12½c. Pickles and buckets 15@16c.

MESS PORK—Prime advanced to $23@23 50. LARD OIL—Sales extra No 1 at $1 25; No 2 do at 85c.

BEEF TONGUES—$1 ₱ dozen. Hogs tongues $1 ₱ dozen.

DRIED BEEF—Is selling at 19@19½c.

FEED—The market is steady with a good trade demand. The mills report sales at the following prices: Bran $1 @1 10; middlings $1 40@1 50; shipstuff $1 20 ₱ cwt.

RYE FLOUR—Market quiet, with a supply fully up to the demand, with sales at 5½ 96.

HOMINY—The market was quiet with a supply equal to the demand. Best kiln dried flint at $5 25@5 00 ₱ bushel.

LIME—Market well supplied; sales Eastern white lime at $1 75@2 ₱ bbl.

CORN MEAL—The market is weak and tending downwards, with a good stock on hand; sales of kiln dried at $1 00; common 90@95c.

COFFEE—Sales of pails $2 85; Tubs—No. 1 $11 00; No. 2 $9 50 and No. 3 $8 50. Market well supplied.

WHISKY—The market for some time has ruled dull. Dealers confine their purchases merely to lots to supply their immediate wants at the following: Highwines at 90c; common rectified $1 00; good rectified $1 10; half rye and half corn $1 75; old Monongahela $2 50@5 00 ₱ gallon.

FEATHERS—The market remains quiet, with a fair demand; nothing more; sales were made in a regular way at 56c for fresh hands; 60@61 from store.

HERDS-GRASS—In fair demand; we can report sales at 3½@3¾ ₱ lb.

SALT—The market has undergone no change. United States were reported by the car load at $1 80@1 85 ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—The market is fairly dragged with this product. The sales were limited at prices for possibilities on tracks, as follows: ₱ bbl.

Fish—The market was not a very active one; still, there was a fair amount of transactions at the following: Waite fish, $4 @5 ₱ bbl; Labrador herring, $5 @5 ½; Labrador $5 @5 ½; No. 1 Bay $25; No 2 shore, large, $23; medium, $20; No. 3 do $18; trout bbls, $16; eel bbls $8; Lake shad $5 ₱ bbl; codfish, medium, 5c; large—6c; Herrings, lake, $4 25 ₱ half bbl; Bay Island $5 ₱ half; Labrador, $5 ₱ half bbl.

HAY—The market exhibited more firmness, holders of Western lots evincing a disposition. Sales from scales were reported at $17@22 ₱ ton.

TALLOW—The market is well supplied; sales city rendered at 8c; country 8½c; rough 6@6½c.

MAPLE SUGAR—Can be purchased at 12½@13c ₱ lb.

TEA NUTS—Sales of Tennessee at 9@10c ₱ lb.

MAPLE MOLASSES—The demand has improved; sales were reported at $1 75 ₱ gallon, incoming packages.

WOODENWARE—Following are wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop, $2 25; 3 hoop, $2 55. Tubs, No 1 $11 00; No 2 $10 00; No 3 $9 00. Washboards $3 00.

PEARL BARLEY—In fair demand with sales at the following rates: No 1 $6 50; No 2 $6 00; No 3 $5 50.

OAT MEAL—$10 50 ₱ bbl; half bbl $5 50.

GRAIN—The market was steady with a fair trade demand. The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were: Wheat, 1,186 sacks; rye, 150 sacks; barley, 42 sacks; wheat, 3,000 bushels corn, 700 bushels. There was firmer sales of red winter being reported at $1 10@1 15; white scarce, with buyers at $1 25@1 30 ₱ bushel. Oats—market firm, prices tending upward. We can report sales of mills at 46c. Small lots wood bring 46@47c. Corn in better demand; sales of small lots of ear reported at 72@74c from store, with sales from first hands at 66@68c. Rye—Market quiet, with a good demand for car lots, at 80c, but few sellers below 85@85c. Barley nominal; prime to choice Spring is selling at $1 20@1 25 ₱ bushel.

POULTRY—Market steady but not active. Owing to a scant supply of good stock reported at 7@8c ₱ dozen.

RAGS—Are in moderate demand; sales of mixed lots at 4@4½c ₱ lb.

GROCERIES—As usual on Saturday the market was quiet, with a steady feeling and tone with an upward tendency. Large dealers are well supplied and are calculating for a large increase in business for the week. We can give the following as Saturday's prices:

SUGARS—Refined crushed, powdered and granulated, 14c. A coffee 12½@c. B coffee 12c extra C 11½@11¾c. Demerara, 13@13½c. New Orleans fair 10½c; prime 11½c; choice 12½c. CANDLES—Moulds 15c; star, 16c; good 12c; choice 80c. Syrups—golden 55c; Louvrings 62c; silver drips 70c; perfection drips 85c; amber 60c. Rice—Carolina is selling at 7½@c ₱ lb.

STANDARD—Sales of pails $2 85; Tubs—No. 1 $11 00; No. 2 $9 50 and No. 3 $8 50. Market well supplied.

WHISKY—The market for some time has ruled dull. Dealers confine their purchases merely to lots to supply their immediate wants at the following: Highwines at 90c; common rectified $1 00; good rectified $1 10; half rye and half corn $1 75; old Monongahela $2 50@5 00 ₱ gallon.

FEATHERS—The market remains quiet, with a fair demand; nothing more; sales were made in a regular way at 56c for fresh hands; 60@61 from store.

HERDSWAX—In fair demand; we can report sales at 30@32c

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR RENT.

The four-story building now occupied by the COMMERCIAL, will be for rent on and after April 1st. After that date the COMMERCIAL will be located from its new quarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.

FOR RENT—OFFICES.

A number of offices on the second floor of the building, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield streets, are offered for rent. They will be fitted up in a neat and convenient manner, and rendered as convenient as any office rooms in the city. Apply in the COMMERCIAL Counting Room.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Dick, S. P., Louisville, Ky.	3
Deffy, Pat., Canonsburg, Pa.	3
Johnston, T. H., Canonsburg, Pa.	3
McCandless, Mrs. Ann, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2

DUEL.—Nothing of importance has transpired at the Mayor's office within the past forty-eight hours.

RECOVERING.—Isaac Thompson, the drayer, who was injured by the fall of the wall of Patterson's livery stable in Diamond alley, last week, is recovering.

THE LAND SLIDE.—The land slide on the Connellsville Railroad at Soho has not as yet interfered with the passage of trains, but it is feared that it will in case much more rain falls.

THE SUNDAY MATINEE.—The audience at the Mayor's Sunday morning matinee numbered twenty-one. As is usual on this day, the majority of the offenders went to jail.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. Frank McWilliams, a brakeman on Conductor Kirkpatrick's accommodation train, Pennsylvania Railroad, had his hand slightly injured, on Saturday night, while coupling cars at Braddock.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Some of our readers desire to know whether the Building Inspector has investigated into the causes of the fall of the wall of Patterson's livery stable in Diamond alley, last week.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—Six small houses on Center avenue and Clark street, unexpectedly empty. Houses with gas, water, &c.; each house containing from four to six rooms. Rent low. Inquire at 121 Center avenue, of Dr. A. D. McCandless.

SPECIE PAYMENT will be resumed to-day at Burnell's Museum. The curiosity excited by the novelty of receiving almost forgotten silver in change for a bill (aside from the *Man Fish*, who enters his tank at 11 A. M. and 3 and 8 P. M., and the thousands of other wonderful curiosities), will no doubt draw large crowds to this popular place of family amusement.

FOREIGN FRUITS.—Reymer & Bros., Nos. 126, 128 and 130 Wood street, have now in store one of the largest and freshest stocks of foreign fruits, nuts, confections, etc., ever offered to the trade in Pittsburgh. A glance at their card in another column will show their character and extent of their stock, which is worthy of examination by housekeepers, as well as retail dealers.

CELLARS FLOODED—An excavation has recently been made along Sixth avenue, between Wood and Liberty streets which was lower down than the cellars in the vicinity. The heavy rain Saturday night filled the excavation and from it the water run into the cellars in the vicinity and filled that of Shipton & Wallace, and also that of the tobacco store of Julius Allen and other cellars in the vicinity, and a large quantity of goods had to be removed yesterday.

AN OBLIGING OFFICER.—An individual before Mayor Brush on Sunday morning was fined one dollar and costs for drunkenness. He lived at Glenwood, on the Connellsville Railroad, and modestly requested an officer to go out with him to get the amount of the claim of the Mayor. The officer obliged him by walking all the way to Glenwood, where the money was procured, the officer paid for his trouble, and the unfortunate set at liberty. The officer came back on the church train.

THE WATER WORKS COMMISSIONERS.—Councils, at their meeting this afternoon, will go into joint session, for the appointment of three citizens as Commissioners to examine into and report upon a supply of water. Our readers know that during the year we have taken great care to inform the public on this important matter, and approving the action of Councils thus far, hope that their further action of selection may result in finding and putting the right men in the right place.

SNEAK THIEF.—Saturday some sneak thief entered the boarding house of Mrs. McCutcheon, on Penn street, in the Ninth ward, and stole two pairs of pants, a vest, a coat and other articles of wearing apparel belonging to the boarders. One or two trunks were also broken open and the contents thrown about from them. There is no clue to the thief. He was heard to go up stairs and come down and go out again, shortly before the robbery was discovered, but it was supposed at the time that he was one of the boarders.

FRANKLIN BILLIARD HALL.—The Franklin Billiard Hall, in Market street, now in front of the avenue, will be re-opened to-day under the superintendence of Mr. Marcus Wiler. The Hall has been furnished with new and handsome Brunswick tables, and has been thoroughly refitted in a handsome manner. Those who appreciate a comfortable room, sparkling lights and everything appertaining of a first-class description, will enjoy a visit to the Franklin Hall. Fred. Ackerman, the retired billiard champion of the State of Ohio, will play it at the Hall on Thursday evening.

Young Men's Christian Association.

The monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, at their rooms, No. 24 Fifth avenue, on Saturday evening, was a very full and interesting one. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the evening, the rooms were well crowded, and about one-third the audience were ladies. The meeting was a most enjoyable one. Prof. Newell read several selections, which were exceedingly appropriate and effective. The reports were highly gratifying, exhibiting in detail the great work in which the association is engaged. The question "How shall we reach those who are not reached?" was discussed, and showed that the young men are in earnest in their work. Perhaps the best answer to the question was furnished by the report of this work. Such meetings cannot fail to do good in bringing new members, and enlisting the sympathy of those who attend.

Death of Mrs. Walter Fahnestock.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Minnie Fahnestock, widow of the late Walter Fahnestock, died suddenly at the residence of her father-in-law, B. L. Fahnestock, Esq., of Homewood. The husband of the lady died over a year ago at East Liberty, soon after he had returned from a sojourn in Minnesota, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. The widow was afflicted with the same disease—consumption—and the climate being invigorating, she determined that she must soon depart, she expressed an earnest desire to be at home. With the aid of kind friends she prepared for the journey homeward, and by availing herself of the appliances of modern railway travel, she reached this city with comparatively little fatigue, Saturday evening about 6 o'clock, on the train for Homewood, under the charge of conductor Kirkpatrick, and at that station was placed tenderly in an arm chair, for removal to the family mansion. The shades of night were then being gathered in the beautiful grounds, and she had gazed on them for the last time, Sabbath morning, at 9 o'clock, she was called to the better land above, having been granted the desire of her heart. Mrs. Fahnestock leaves two orphan children of tender age, but they will be cared for with more than motherly solicitude. The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before Recorder Thomas H. Hunter, March 26, 1870:

Oliveretta Wharton to Samuel Albertson; October 18, 1869; 20 by 120 feet on Inker street, East Birmingham.....$1,200
C. H. Wilhelm to John Mausman; February 2, 1870; 25 by 65 feet on Harmony street, East Birmingham.....$1,750
John F. Walther to Jonas and George Hartline, dec'd; December 18, 1869; 20 by 60 feet on Larkins alley, East Birmingham.....$ 500
John Swords to Xavier Meier; May 5, 1859; 2 acres in Shaler township.....$ 175
T. S. Marple to Jacob Baker; September 1, 1869; 25½ by 125 feet in Lower St. Clair tp.....$225
T. S. Maple to Armstrong Cannon; September 16, 1869; 25 by 125 feet in same township.....$225
John Diehl to Edward Bringler; March 18, 1870; 20 by 150 feet in Baldinger's plan, Lower St. Clair township.....$700
Alex. Bates to Sarah E. McElroy; March 24, 1870; 10 acres 141 perches in Collins tp.....$40,000
L. H. Allen to Wm. Sykes and B. Miller; 1 acre in Barkerstown, Richland township.....$1,000
Samuel Albertson to John G. Flashman, March 17, 1870; 20 by 120 feet, on Jane street, Birmingham.....$1,300
S. B. McElroy to Alex. Bates, March 22, 1870; 9 acres in Liberty township.....$42,000
James Brady to Peter O'Neil, March 24, 1870; 24½ by 100 feet on Webster street.....$5,500
Thomas Mellon to Thomas Mould, February 24, 1870; 25 by 100 feet on Spring street, Twenty-first Ward.....$475
Martha Donaldson to John O. Percival, April 20, 1868; 60 by 120 feet, in West Elizabeth borough.....$215
Jacob Och to G. F. Rommel, March 9, 1870; 50 by 135 feet, in Bloomfield.....$1,300

AQUATIC.

The Regatta Association Not Yet Formed—A Card from Coulter in Regard to the Late Contemplated Race.

A meeting was held Saturday evening to take further measures in regard to the contemplated Regatta Association. There was not a very full attendance of the boat clubs, and it was decided to defer the matter for the present.

A CARD FROM COULTER.

Henry Coulter has published a card, in which, after reviewing the facts in the making of the race with Brown, and Brown's conduct in regard to the match, he says:

"I leave it to a candid public, in view of the manner in which I have been treated by Mr. Brown, to say whether I am not justified in claiming the title of American champion, but in order that I may know that I am not anxious to wear laurels gained in such a way, I will make another proposition to Mr. Brown, hoping that he will give it his attention: I will row him a five mile race at Pittsburgh for $1,000 a side, and allow him odds for expenses the same amount he was to give me to go to Poughkeepsie, and insure him as fair and manly a race as ever was rowed.

If this is not acceptable, I will claim the championship, and row any man in the country for the amounts mentioned, at any place that may be agreed upon. In the hands of Mr. Frank Queen I have the sum of $200, which is an earnest of my sincerity in this matter."

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. E. L. Davenport enters upon the second and last week of his engagement this evening, when the romantic drama of "The Duke's Motto" will be presented, Mr. D. personating "Lagadere," in which Fechter made a strong impression upon his New York audiences. They play itself is not only interesting, but the performance of Mr. Davenport in it is well worth seeing.

ENGLISH OPERA.—The Parepa Rose English Opera Company will appear at the Opera House next week. The sale of seats for the six nights will commence at the Opera House on Wednesday.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES.

THE STAFF OF LIFE.

A MODEL MODERN BAKERY.

S. S. Marvin's Cracker Factory.

How to account for the uniformity in weight, size and shape of the variety of crackers, cakes and biscuits made in a modern bakery, has been one of the puzzles of our life. The stories related concerning the rapidity of their production, in particular put to flight all our preconceived notions of the baker. We could not reconcile the idea of the old-fashioned baker, with his square paper cap, bare arms, heel down slippers, and flour dusted apron with any device whatever capable of sifting, kneading, weighing, stamping, shaping, baking and boxing or barreling up fifty, let alone three hundred barrels of crackers per day. Give our baker all the credit we could, (and our well being demands a prompt recognition of his merits, since we are in a manner at his mercy), we found it impossible to invest him with the powers displayed by Aladdin's genie—Homer's nothing less marvellous we argued could transform flour into oyster crackers or ginger snaps at the rate of a million a day. The other day, the riddle was solved for us in a perfectly satisfactory manner, but we have the consolation left us that we were right in the main. There is no such old-fashioned baker in the business. He is buried up so deep in the dust of his old fashioned shop, his old fashioned troughs, as to remind one of a regularly shelved mummy, and in their stead we have machines that swiftly and with cold iron and steel, shape, stamp and bake hundreds of barrels of crackers so fast as to require the services of fair, white handed assort and distribute them as they are brought to the lines.

S. S. MARVIN'S CRACKER MANUFACTORY

Is one of Pittsburgh's notable establishments. Although the present proprietor assumed the entire charge of the establishment in 1863, its history runs back to 1825. At the present time from seventy to eighty barrels of flour per day are worked up in the establishment, which has a front of fifty feet on Liberty street, with a depth of one hundred and twelve feet. The building is constructed of brick, and is four stories in height, yet notwithstanding its dimensions there is not an inch of room to spare in the establishment. The cellar is filled with sweets—sugars and molasses. The upper stories are occupied by workmen and women, stock and stores. As we enter the ground floor our faint remembrance of the old time baker, with his hands in the trough, fades away like a dissolving view, and instead we have the block of machinery, with its celerity, and the perfection of system.

HOW CRACKERS ARE MADE.

You, madam, seated in your rocking chair, may be just the least bit curious to know how you are saved the trouble attending the superintendence of Bridget in the baking of Lemon biscuit. Follow us through the various baker stands besides his trough steadily. The materials requisite are placed at his hand—a portion of them came from the cellar, the balance from an upper story, in both cases elevators and hoists. The unbolted flour, sweets and shortening, makes a mass of it, and passes it over to

THE KNEADER.

The kneading machine is constructed in the form of a box, with a moveable cover or press, which, forced down by means of a lever, moves downwards and forwards. The mass is thoroughly kneaded by a beater composed of two short fingers, which revolve with great rapidity, and press the dough forward as fast as it is kneaded through a pipe about nine inches in diameter. The kneading machine turns about one hundred pounds in five minutes! The dough is next placed in

THE BREAKER,

The principle feature of which is an iron roll. The dough descending by its own weight in the hopper, or shoot, passes under the roll in the form of a continuous layer, which in its turn is passed through a second and similar machine, constructed in a similar manner. The layer of dough, thinning in the process and width, passes from the small roller directly under

CRACKER MACHINE,

being carried forward on an endless apron made of canvass. Water or butter crackers are passed under the same machine that ginger snaps, but a presser-bar, placed upon steel springs possessing extraordinary strength immediately behind the cutting cylinder, receives and in a manner accommodates itself to the downward pressure. As the water crackers move past the cutting dies, the attached knife blades on the revolving cylinder cut the crackers with one swift movement, leaving both bands, and with another movement equally rapid, the stamping machine "docks" a little piece of light wood about three feet long, seventeen inches wide, and very sharp at the points, and deposits them in a pan.

MAKING GINGER SNAPS.

A curiosity in its way is the machine for making ginger snaps. In this, the dough is placed in a square iron box, with a close fitting follower, which presses the dough down upon a series of knife blades, regular intervals in an iron bar, which extends across the bottom of the box. Beside these orifices, and fitting closing underneath the cross-bar, a series of cylinders are fixed, corresponding to a couple of sliding rods. The movement of the sliding rods corresponds directly across the orifices at regular intervals. As fast as the dough is pressed down through the orifices in the cross-bar the action of the slides operates the cutters, and at each revolution ten gingersnaps drop down about five inches to the bench, ready for the oven without having been touched by a hand. The "docking" with the pallet knife, only to learn that the man supposed to have been Reardon had been arrested and discharged, as he was not Reardon, although resembling him very closely. There are many people in the city as well as in Carrollville and as there was no clue to indicate which was the fugitive had gone, Reardon had the best to give up the search. He states that at all points where inquiry was made the officers were quite polite and expressed great surprise that no ward had been offered by our authorities, and the Coroner's jury's verdict appeared to be expected men to travel in pursuit of a desperate murderer, and that without being sheriff they entered him, and all for nothing—yes, less than nothing; for they were expected to pay their own way. Reardon left here under the impression that our County Commissioners care very little about the arrest of Hogue, because it was only a poor Irish woman who was murdered. They, after a second view, he ascertained that Reardon is safe in Canada. It is due to Mayor Brush to say that Hogue's wife and children have returned out of his private purse, and his only regret is that the murderer was not apprehended.

HEROIC CONDUCT.

A Train on the Pennsylvania Railroad Preserved by a Boy not Ten Years old.

A well known gentleman of this city, passenger on the Pacific Express train, Pennsylvania Railroad, coming West on Saturday last, hands us the following interesting item:

The train left Altoona at the usual hour, about twenty minutes past nine o'clock, one and a half miles west of Altoona, as the Pacific Express going west was rounding a curve on the mountain side at a rapid rate, a deep precipice on the right hand side of the track, and a high bank on the left, the engineer heard, until they reach a light cross bar in the form of a square rod, placed in front of a small roll the width of the apron. By the use of this convey, and by change and hold the crackers in line so as to deliver themselves up to the rollers. The rollers was stopped within a few feet of a mass of rock and dirt upon the track, which must have thrown passengers, engineer and cars over the precipice. The lad, whose name I gratefully record is Master Johnnie Parks, was seen by all and hastened to signal the approaching train.

While this act of forethought and humanity did save a train and many lives, there was no special public record, and will ever be a source of satisfaction in his after life, yet we have no doubt but the officers of the Railroad Company a more substantial recognition, as he would of other public institutions, also, and more to the point, at the time of his provident interference. Mr. Thomas Watt, the conductor of the train, was highly elated and gratified at this worthy specimen of Pennsylvania's youthful benevolent fortheught. Master Johnnie Parks, the MOUNTAIN BOY, WILLIE CAREO.

The company can not do less than provide for the education of this boy, and give him a start in life.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Brakeman Killed on the Connellsville Railroad.

About half-past eight o'clock Saturday morning, an accident occurred at Layton's Station on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, resulting in the death about six o'clock the same evening of a young man named Thomas Higgins, brakeman on the local freight train. It seems that he was turning the brake wheel, when the chain broke suddenly, throwing him to the ground under the wheels, the entire train running over and one of the unfortunate man's arms was cut off, and one of his legs so badly crushed that amputation was found necessary. He was immediately sent to the city, and Drs. Phillips and Arthurs went to Layton on an engine and cut specially by the President. Dr. Van Kirk, of West Newton, was also summoned, and everything possible was done for the injured man. He was brought to the city soon after his wounds were dressed, and taken to his boarding house, corner of Grant street and Second avenue, where he died at the time stated. Coroner Clawson held an inquest on the remains yesterday, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

MASONIC.

New Lodge Constituted.

At Greenfield, Washington county, on the 17th ult., William Wolf, D. G. M., and his assistant Grand Officers, attended the brethren and consecrated and constituted the "Monongahela Valley Lodge," No. 461, in due form.

The ceremonies were rendered beautiful and impressive, and conducted according to the ancient usages and customs of the craft. The lodge being duly constituted, the D. G. M. and his officers exemplified the work for the benefit of the brethren.

The following are the officers of the new Lodge:

N. S. Veatch, W. M.; T. L. Daily, S. W.; J. S. Newkirk, J. W.; J. Huggins, Secretary; E. Richardson, Treasurer. Representative Grand officers for the occasion: William Wolf, R. W. G. M.; Samuel W. Rothwell, R. W. S. G. W.; J. C. McCoy, R. W. J. G. W.; J. Huggins, G. Secretary; E. Richardson, G. Treasurer; E. R. McCready, S. G. D.; Dr. F. Whittlesey, J. G. D.; J. D. Phillips, G. P.; Dr. F. Whittlesey, G. C.; J. Qualk, G. T.

Teachers' Institute.

A meeting of the teachers of the Ninth ward was held on Saturday, the 19th, at the "Johnston" school house, near Mansfield, which clearly indicated that the teachers and the people of that rural district are awake to the interests of their schools. The institute was largely attended. All the teachers were present, and many of the patrons of the neighborhood. Professors Douthett, McCord, Hull and Snodgrass were present. Prof. Douthett spoke at some length upon the subject of "Schools and School Duties." Prof. McCord, addressed the teachers, in which he elucidated some of the "Teacher's Faults," and interspersed well applied anecdotes in the course of the address, elicited hearty applause. Prof. Hull gave a very able lecture upon the subject of elocution, and read some of his choice pieces, in which he renders himself so pleasing to his hearers, which was clearly manifested by the manner in which he was greeted. A band was present, and gave variety to the exercises. The performances of the teachers, consisted of lectures, essays, &c., which were highly creditable. Such associations of teachers, are powerful auxiliaries to our Public School system.

METHODISM.

The Pittsburgh M. E. Conference.

Forty-sixth Annual Session—The Vote on Lay Delegation—Next Conference to be Held at Steubenville—Funeral Services of Bishop Thomson.

The afternoon of Friday was occupied with the Sunday School anniversary. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Holmes, J. H. Vincent, Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday School Union, and others.

In the evening of Friday the anniversary of the Church Extension was held. An address was delivered by Rev. A. J. Kynett, Corresponding Secretary of the Church Extension Society, after which a collection was taken up in aid of the Society.

FOURTH DAY.

SATURDAY, March 26, 1870.

The Conference met at 8 A. M., and was opened with religious exercises conducted by G. D. Klingear. D. L. Thompson presiding in the absence of the Bishop during the introductory exercises.

The Committee on Temperance presented their report, which was adopted.

The action fixing the time for taking the vote on Lay Delegation at 1 P. M. was then rescinded and on motion it was resolved to take the vote at 9 o'clock this morning.

The vote stood 163 for and 9 against Lay Delegation, so the measure failed of the requisite majority.

F. D. Frost was examined and passed.

A call was made for the examination of Local Preachers for Deacon's orders, and M. J. Sleepy and Nathan W. Walker, being duly recommended were elected to Deacon's orders.

The following Deacons were duly recommended and elected to Elders' orders: Daniel L. Starr and N. Hein.

The question, "Where shall our next Conference be held?" was taken up, and the following places were mentioned and voted upon, viz: Cambridge, McConnellsville, Kramer Chapel, Salem, Steubenville, and Christ Church. Kramer Chapel, Steubenville, was chosen, having received 108 votes.

Rev. Mr. Kynett, of Presbyterian Church, Ebensburg, was introduced to the Conference.

The order of the day, the funeral services of Bishop Thompson, was on motion taken up. The Bishop reclined upon the pulpit and Dr. Lindsley took charge of the services. R. Hopkins announced the hymn.

"How blest the righteous when he dies."

Addresses were delivered by Bishop Ames, Dr. Wm. R. Boyd, T. W. Hudson, J. C. Pershing and Mr. La Harris. The services were interesting, solemn and impressive. At the close the feelings were those of gratification, and pronounced by Wesley Smith.

In the afternoon the funeral of the Conference availed themselves of the munificent offer of an excursion to Altoona, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company having generously put at disposal for this purpose four magnificent palace cars. All honor to the great Central Railroad Company and to their gentlemanly Superintendent, R. Pitcairn, Esq., for this mark of respect and favor.

This evening the anniversary of the Missionary Society, was held at half past one o'clock. J. R. Mills presiding and J. M. Carr Secretary.

The service was necessarily somewhat brief, as both "Jesus shall reign wherever the sun" &c., and prayer by Dr. Hopkins, after which the annual report was read. The statistics show a falling off in the contributions of near $2,000. Pending a motion to adopt the report, Addresses were delivered by C. W. Smith and W. S. Harris, D. D., Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society. A collection was then taken up, and the meeting adjourned.

The election for officers took place and resulted in the choice of T. M. Hudson, President; R. J. Miller, Secretary; W. Butts, Vice Presidents; Joseph Hiner, Treasurer; Joseph M. Carr, Secretary. Conference was then closed and dismissed with benediction by J. R. Miller.

SUNDAY, March 28, 1870.

The various churches were supplied by the ministers of the Conference. In the M. E. Church in Sharpsburg preaching in the morning a very fine discourse on the glory and triumph of the gospel, after which the class of Deacons was ordained. In the evening Rev. Stephen Penney, (seventeen years ago a member of this Conference, now of Illinois) a colored man, preached a very fine sermon, worthy of his race and of the cause he represents, after which the class of Elders were ordained. The evening service is allotted to Dr. D. L. Dempsey, in the Lutheran Church, Rev. A. Hunter, in Sewickley ville, preached with his usual energy, beauty and power—the evening service being transferred to Dr. Cox on account of the illness of Dr. Dempsey, who had been appointed for that service.

Conference will not adjourn about noon of Monday. Already many appointments are freely talked of as settled, but no one can tell what the concluding session of the Cabinet may bring forth.

REARDON.

He is Still at Large—Return of Chief Hague.

Chief of Police Hague returned yesterday from his third trip in search of Reardon, the murderer of Mrs. Mary Tobin. His first trip was to Alliance, Ohio, in response to a dispatch from Thomas Berington, conductor of a coal train, who stated that Reardon had been stealing a ride on his train and had been put off by the train hands. In this, the dough is placed in a square iron box, with a close fitting follower, which presses the dough down a series of knife blades, regular intervals in an iron bar, which extends across the bottom of the box. Beside these orifices, and fitting closing underneath the cross-bar, a series of cylinders are fixed, corresponding to a couple of sliding rods. The movement of the sliding rods corresponds directly across the orifices at regular intervals. As fast as the dough is pressed down through the orifices in the cross-bar the action of the slides operates the cutters, and at each revolution ten gingersnaps drop down about five inches to the bench, ready for the oven without having been touched by a hand. The "docking" with the pallet knife, only to learn that the man supposed to have been Reardon had been arrested and discharged, as he was not Reardon, although resembling him very closely. There are many people in the city as well as in Carrollville and as there was no clue to indicate which was the fugitive had gone, Reardon had the best to give up the search. He states that at all points where inquiry was made the officers were quite polite and expressed great surprise that no ward had been offered by our authorities, and the Coroner's jury's verdict appeared to be expected men to travel in pursuit of a desperate murderer, and that without being sheriff they entered him, and all for nothing—yes, less than nothing; for they were expected to pay their own way. Reardon left here under the impression that our County Commissioners care very little about the arrest of Hogue, because it was only a poor Irish woman who was murdered. They, after a second view, he ascertained that Reardon is safe in Canada. It is due to Mayor Brush to say that Hogue's wife and children have returned out of his private purse, and his only regret is that the murderer was not apprehended.

LADIES' TRACT SOCIETY.

Anniversary Sermon by the Rev. Geo P. Hays.

An Eloquent Plea in Behalf of the Society.

The anniversary meeting of the Allegheny Ladies' Tract Society was held last evening, in the Second U. P. church (Dr. J. R. Clark's), and was very largely attended. Rev. George P. Hays, of the Central Presbyterian Church, preached the annual sermon, of which we give the substance, as follows:

Text—"Thou hast delivered thy soul."—Ezekiel XXXIII. 9.

The chief responsibility of the Church for those who do not receive the gospel is not clearly defined in the public mind. One class of enthusiastic and zealous persons denounces the Church because there are not church buildings to seat one-half the people of the city, as if the Church was guilty of the blood of those souls who utterly refuse to consider the subject at all. Sometimes ministers themselves, when attending to their known duty by saying these Christians never come to see me, or care for me; and therefore they in practice say, we will destroy ourselves to spite them, although the Church would welcome them to the means of grace. So both denounce the Church for unfaithfulness. Another class say we will sit in our cushioned pews and look the pew door so that it shall be as private as our fine carriages, and if the world wants churches or means let them support them for themselves; just as if when famine had smitten Ireland, this land had said, we have plenty, let them take care of themselves. Others deny every effort to send foreign missions on the ground, that we have plenty of heathens at home; implying by their language, that so long as there are any unconverted and criminal at home, there is no sort of sense in sending men and Bibles abroad. But this refuses the Gospel to those who would accept it, in order that it may be given to those in their afflictions they unburden themselves to her. In temptation her chapters of scripture the brave kind words hold them in the path. Or when they fall, or have fallen, her loving treasure for Heaven, and Christ, and hope leads them to make a courageous struggle to regain their self-respect and faith. It is a difficult thing to reform the habitually criminal and vicious. The time to save them is when the steps of vice are few and their conscience yet tender, and the temptation is not yet strengthened by years. The church can only be sure to reach these cases by having some one like her, in the midst of them, and among them, and for whom they will not hesitate to send. You cannot tell how much the Bible and its influence will accomplish any how. This is wholly unfair to those who on that plea neither support nor attend preaching, because they never heard of it.

What then is the true duty of the Church of God? Evidently somewhere between the two varied extremes our duty is to be found. The fact indicated that the duty of the church is done when they have warned the wicked of his ways, although that warning may not have been heeded. We are not bound to prevent his death, but we are under obligation to show him the error of his ways. We are to consider the natural disinclination of the human heart to receive the truth of God's word, and to presit upon their attention, that willing ness to receive the truth is the work of God, and may thereafter wholly neglect it. But upon the other hand, we are to remember, that however sure that he is not damned, yet he is lost to time, that because there are hundreds of people in these cities who never go to church, that the Church is not to blame for it, that they have been unfaithful to them. There are thousands of people who will be damned, and no liberation have determined not to be saved by the means of grace which God has given, and the christians have done their duty to them, in keeping the gospel offer before them, and by expostulation and entreaty, in order to get to accept that they make their own beds for eternity, and in the course of time they will be damned. They cannot blame Christians.

In addition to this, there is the church from the charge of being responsible for the death of souls who here reject the gospel. I do not mean to release Christians from the duty of effort, but only to say that as they cannot bring souls to Christ by any direct individual matter in which each must act for himself, and as they cannot bring them to God, when a man refuses to accept the Savior offered, in the course of time he will be condemned in thousands of tracts, and by hundreds of visitors, he ought, without complaining, to be left to the consequences of his deliberate choice. I would that all who read this sermon would consider that the case is not a fair and just statement of the case: If, then, the Church performs so far as to discharge their duty to those around her, that they shall be guiltless on the day of judgment, how much more will they be guilty if, with that diligence, nor go to God's bar with the blood of thousands of souls on their head, as many of us can say in the presence of these christian multitudes around us, I can say, and I am pure from the blood of all men."

Text—"Then has delivered thy soul."

Secondly in the line of work of this Society whose anniversary we celebrate to-night. It is not enough that we put pen to paper and throw them open, but to every home ought the bible be taken and left there. And then, it is either read or not read. If not read then "thy soul" So these christian ladies of Allegheny have undertaken to supply this want; and so faithfully have they done this work in years past, that few there be but that few Bibles or Testaments were needed for the past year. The Ladies Tract Society is unlike the Bible Society, which has for its mission merely, and those visitors are selected by the Bible Society with the express object of they find any who are destitute of the Word of God. When people will buy, they sell. When they cannot or will not buy, they donate. And it is absolutely true to-day, that no one in this city need be without the Bible, for the Society will give him, in the language he best understands, God's own testament, by the means whereby he may be saved. Every language and tongue can be supplied. Here is a fund sufficient to supply all for years to come without price, as you please; but if any souls perish, the guilt will say, "Lord, I could not be upon his own head."

But important as this work is, it is but a minor part of the work they propose to do. They have inaugurated and intend hereafter to systematize the work done by what are known as Bible women in London, New York, Baltimore and other cities. In this city they have employed pious women, to each of whom is assigned a certain district, where she goes with her bible to each door and pray with such as will receive her, and give help and counsel to all that need it. In this way Hogue's neighborhood for years has almost every family in her district. She is at once the friend and counsellor, and if there is religion closer to their hearts, than it can be brought in any other way, of shame and degradation, would be prevented. His every act in this city one such wise woman was working in certain districts candidates for the jail, the penitentiary and the poor house.

Still further, hopeless as the task seems of reforming those grown accustomed to crime, it is done at all it must be done by a christian in this society, and love, that never leaves them, although for whom they will not believe to send. You cannot tell how much the Bible and its influence will accomplish any how. This is wholly unfair to those who on that plea neither support nor attend preaching, because they never heard of it.

What then is the true duty of the Church of God? Evidently somewhere between the two varied extremes our duty is to be found. The fact indicated that the duty of the church is done when they have warned the wicked of his ways, although that warning may not have been heeded. We are not bound to prevent his death, but we are under obligation to show him the error of his ways. We are to consider the natural disinclination of the human heart to receive the truth of God's word, and to presit upon their attention, that willing ness to receive the truth is the work of God, and may thereafter wholly neglect it. But upon the other hand, we are to remember, that however sure that he is not damned, yet he is lost to time, that because there are hundreds of people in these cities who never go to church, that the Church is not to blame for it, that they have been unfaithful to them. There are thousands of people who will be damned, and no liberation have determined not to be saved by the means of grace which God has given, and the christians have done their duty to them, in keeping the gospel offer before them, and by expostulation and entreaty, in order to get to accept that they make their own beds for eternity, and in the course of time they will be damned. They cannot blame Christians.

In addition to this, there is the church from the charge of being responsible for the death of souls who here reject the gospel. I do not mean to release Christians from the duty of effort, but only to say that as they cannot bring souls to Christ by any direct individual matter in which each must act for himself, and as they cannot bring them to God, when a man refuses to accept the Savior offered, in the course of time he will be condemned in thousands of tracts, and by hundreds of visitors, he ought, without complaining, to be left to the consequences of his deliberate choice. I would that all who read this sermon would consider that the case is not a fair and just statement of the case: If, then, the Church performs so far as to discharge their duty to those around her, that they shall be guiltless on the day of judgment, how much more will they be guilty if, with that diligence, nor go to God's bar with the blood of thousands of souls on their head, as many of us can say in the presence of these christian multitudes around us, I can say, and I am pure from the blood of all men."

Text—"Then has delivered thy soul."

Secondly in the line of work of this Society whose anniversary we celebrate to-night. It is not enough that we put pen to paper and throw them open, but to every home ought the bible be taken and left there. And then, it is either read or not read. If not read then "thy soul" So these christian ladies of Allegheny have undertaken to supply this want; and so faithfully have they done this work in years past, that few there be but that few Bibles or Testaments were needed for the past year. The Ladies Tract Society is unlike the Bible Society, which has for its mission merely, and those visitors are selected by the Bible Society with the express object of they find any who are destitute of the Word of God. When people will buy, they sell. When they cannot or will not buy, they donate. And it is absolutely true to-day, that no one in this city need be without the Bible, for the Society will give him, in the language he best understands, God's own testament, by the means whereby he may be saved. Every language and tongue can be supplied. Here is a fund sufficient to supply all for years to come without price, as you please; but if any souls perish, the guilt will say, "Lord, I could not be upon his own head."

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HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Boy Ten Years Old Cut to Pieces on the Fort Wayne Railway.

Yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, Daniel Whalen, about ten years of age, child of William Whalen, who resides at No. 9 Fayette street, Pittsburgh, met his death in the following manner. In company with two other lads, residing in Pittsburgh, young Whalen got aboard of the number three express train, bound west, in Pittsburgh.

From the statements of his companions, it seems it was the intention of the lads to ride to the outer depot in Allegheny, where they proposed to get off, and take the first train back to the city. At the outer depot, Whalen's companions, upon perceiving that there was no prospect of the checking up of the train, jumped off. Young Whalen, who stood on the platform of the first car also attempted to jump off, but it appears that he became frightened, changed his mind at the last moment, and clutched at the railing, where he hung for a moment or two, then suddenly dropped to the ground. Before the train could be checked, the second car passed over his body, cutting it fairly in two. Death, of course, was instantaneous, His remains were immediately removed to the round house near by, and were conveyed to his brother, who immediately made arrangements to have them removed to Mr. Rodney's undertaking establishment on Ohio street, where they will be coffined and conveyed to the residence of his parents to-day.

From all the facts that came into our possession, it seems that those having charge of the train were in no manner responsible for the sad affair, which will cast a deep gloom to the lad's home. The practice of riding from the city out to the depot, or vice versa, on trains that is indulged in by lads despite all the watchfulness of the employes of the company, Young Whalen's death furnishes another example to those who venture upon this dangerous practice.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Callow, of Allegheny.]

Five common cases were up before the Mayor yesterday morning. The notorious Cal. Black and Margaret Kilmefelter were sent to jail sixty days in default of payment of costs, they being unable to pay for their lodgings, were sent up ten days.

VIOLATING A CITY ORDINANCE.

Peter Denman and Wm. Buchanan, dr